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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 271— BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"Victory Is Bound To Be Ours."

"OURS IS A NOBLE, RIGHTEOUS STRUGGLE."

Flag Salutation On Azad Maidan.

LATER CLASH BETWEEN POLICE AND CROWD.

For the first time after the Congress was declared illegal in Bombay, the programme of the "War Council" was carried out without any police interference at the Azad Maidan on Sunday morning. Thousands of people participated in the Flag Salutation ceremony which was performed by Mrs. Gangaben Patel, the President of the "War Council."

A REFRESHING CONTRAST.

The behaviour of the police was in refreshing contrast to that which marked the "Black Sunday." Fears as to the repetition of these incidents were dispelled this time when the police actually entered the maidan after the whole ceremony was gone through. Soon after the members of the "War Council" had retired from the maidan the police were also ordered to be withdrawn.

Most of the people had dispersed, when the scene of demonstrations was shifted to the portion of the maidan opposite the Esplanade Police Station. Idle crowds gathered here and held demonstrations. This provoked some sergeants who rushed on the crowds to disperse them.

LATHI CHARGES OPPOSITE ESPLANADE POLICE STATION.

It is alleged that some persons jeered and "mobbed" a sergeant who in his turn whipped out his revolver to scare away. This incident was the signal for repeated lathi charges in which more than 50 persons received lathi injuries. The injured were treated at the Congress and Emergency Hospitals. Nearly 30 persons were admitted as indoor patients for more or less serious injuries, while the rest were discharged after treatment.

About six constables were treated in the G. T. Hospital for cuts and abrasions alleged to be caused by stone throwing.

LARGE CROWDS ASSEMBLE.

Long before 8 a.m., the time fixed for the Flag Salutation ceremony crowds began to assemble in the Azad Maidan. Unlike previous occasions the police were conspicuous by their absence. Exactly at 8 o'clock processions from all directions converged on the maidan. At Cruickshank Road several boys carrying National Flags were marching towards the maidan. Simultaneously, three other processions each from different directions wended their way to the place of the ceremony. One procession consisted entirely of Mahomedans while another comprised of Sikhs. They carried their respective flags side by side with the National Flag.

FLAG HOISTED.

The "War Council" members also arrived on the Maidan punctually and the proceedings commenced. It was noticed that a Congress volunteer was carrying a cane which was actually a collapsible flag staff to which the flag was hoisted by Mrs. Gangaben Patel, the President of the "War Council". Mrs. Shantaben Patel, the Vice-President, as well as other members of the "War Council" were present at the ceremony.

"GOD IS WITH US."

After the flag was hoisted several women sang "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" (Let our flag fly aloft). The President then addressed the gathering, in the following words:

"Friends, we have gathered here to salute the flag that we honour Even for such simple act, which is an elementary right of the people, we have to suffer hardships We have sacrificed much so far but we have still to sacrifice more. It is my firm belief that we are engaged in a noble, honest and righteous struggle. Truth is on our side and God is with us. In these circumstances victory is bound to be ours.

"GIVE US COURAGE".

"So complete is our subjection that it is held to be a crime to honour our national flag, but if it is a "crime" I say to God to give every one of us enough courage to commit that "crime".

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

"Every nation has its own national flag and the people must honour that flag. We also have our national flag and have gathered here to honour that flag. This huge gathering is a proof of the fact that we Indians are determined to honour our flag as other people honour theirs".

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

"Friends, we are beginning to make history. Hindu-Muslim unity is the foundation of our struggle. The flag that we are honouring to-day stands for national unity. By honouring this flag we do not mean any disrespect to other nations. We merely invite our own people to do their duty".

THE POLICE ARRIVE.

Soon after the ceremony was over a police party, consisting of about 50 officers and 300 constables headed by Mr. G. S. Wilson, on horseback, emerged from the Esplanade Police Sattion and stationed itself in the centre of the maidan. The crowds had by this time begun to disperse.

The police chief after seeing things for himself ordered the police to withdraw. Some idle spectators, however, followed the police to the station and held demonstrations in front of the police station. This occasioned several lathi charges.

PEOPLE'S BATTALION "SOLDIER" ARRESTED.

—:o:—

The People's Battalion was active on Sunday morning at Azad Maidan when two "sol-

(Continued on page 5.)

VILE PARLE FLAG SALUTATION RESULTS IN ARRESTS OF 20 MEN & 4 WOMEN.

Sjt. K. K. Sampat the "Dictator" of Vile Parle Satyagraha Chavni and twenty others including four women were arrested on Sunday morning at Vile Parle while attending the flag salutation ceremony at the Chavni.

As usual on last Sunday of every month a large number of people collected at the Chavni to participate in the flag salutation ceremony.

NO PREVIOUS WARNING.

When the ceremony was in progress, three police officers appeared on the scene and declared that all those assembled there were under arrest. No one was allowed to leave the place. The people were rather surprised to see these wholesale arrest without any previous warning.

When the police van arrived about 20 persons including the "Dictator" Sjt. K. K. Sampat and four women were put in the van and removed to the lock-up. Others were allowed to go away.

THE ARRESTS.

Following are the names of persons arrested:—

Sjt. K. K. Sampat (Dictator), Sjts. Girdharlal Dwarkadas Parekh, Narmad M. Dikshit, Shantilal Mohanlal, Gopalji Dulabhji Acharya, Buchabhai Oza, Shivshankar Chaganlal, Laxmichand Damji. Kashiprasad K. Dube, Rasikant Dhanprasad Munshi, Narayan Balkrishna, Namdev Sunder Patil, Pitamber Gulraoji, Madhukar Shantaram, Govind Sonar Mahajan, Uba Gana Bengali and Dharampal Balmukund Panjabi.

LADIES FOLLOW.

Following are the four women:—Srimati Jayaben Srimati Vidyaben Srimati Kanuben and Srimati Kalavatiben.

The women were released on their personal recognizance and asked to be present in the Bandra Court on Monday morning.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S HEALTH.

—:o:—

Suffering From Malarial Fever.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Pandit Motilal passed a good day to-day, having neither spitting of blood nor fever. Owing to unavoidable reasons he could not shift to Garden House on the bank of the river Hoogly. If he is alright during the night he will go there to-morrow morning.

Doctors are now of opinion that Panditji is suffering from Malarial fever.

206 SATYAGRAHIS TAKEN TO YERAVDA

—:o:—

Transferred From Sabarmati Jail.

A correspondent who is a resident of Dholera writes:—

"On Saturday morning (at about 8 o'clock) 206 Satyagrahi prisoners who were transferred from the Sabarmati Central Prison (which has been over crowded with about 700 political prisoners) to Yeroda Central Prison.

This batch was composed of 36 Dholera Satyagrahis headed by Mr. Muljibhai Naranbhai Patel, Snatak, Secretary of the Dholera Satyagraha 'War Council' and the Chief Secretary of the Dhandhuka Taluka Praja Parisad; 36 Viramgam Satyagraha camp, headed by Mr. Bhaskir Rao, Daxna Murti; 20 of Ahmedabad proper under Mr. Rohit Mehta 40 of Surat District, under Mr Uttamchand Shah; 20 of the Panchmahal District under Sukhdevabhai and the remaining 54 of Kaira District controlled by Mr. Dahayabhai Patel.

At every station people thronged to greet the prisoners although it was night and received them with the cries of national slogans which were answered by the prisoners. Also at every station they were entertained with sweetmeets and tea. During the whole (Friday) night the political prisoners kept themselves waking up, singing the national songs in chorus and in the early morning near Palghar station offered their morning prayer, ending with the national song of "Vande Matram."

Bombay Satyagrahis Transferred

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Nov. 27.

Prof. Bhagwat Da Nick. K. Mahtre and 15 other Bombay Satyagrahi prisoners who have been serving their sentences in Rajamandry were brought to Trichy Central Jail the reason for the transfer is not known.

Mr. Batliwalla, Bombay prisoner was transferred to Cannanoore for reasons of health.

PRESIDENT SIND SATYAGRAHA COUNCIL ARRESTED

—:o:—

KARACHI, Nov. 30.

One more arrest was made last night Mr. Choithram Balecha, President, Sind Satyagraha Council and a well-known pleader of Sukkur was arrested for abetting the manufacture of contraband salt. He succeeded Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram five months' back as the second President of the Sind Satyagraha Council and did vigorous work in the province. He was deprived of pleader's sanad lately. The present is his fourth trial, the past three convictions being during the Non-Co-operation movement.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of Bombay and Mrs. Beaumont, the Hon. Sir Ernest Hotson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wiles, Major and Mrs. R. E. Warde and Mr. J. M. Corin lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the St. Andrew's Day Service at St. Andrew's Church, on Sunday.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Winterbotham dined at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

ANOTHER PANVEL CONVICTION QUASHED.

—:o:—

Unseemly Haste Of Police.

Section 17 (1) Again!

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Nov. 29.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge, Thana, delivered judgment on Friday in an appeal filed by Dama Ganu Patil and three others, all of Panvel, against the order of conviction and sentence passed against them by Mr. Koundinya, the S. D. Magistrate, N. D. Kolaba, setting aside the conviction and acquitting the accused of the offence punishable under Sec. 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

PROSECUTION STORY

The charge against the accused was they were members of an association declared unlawful by a notification published in the Gazette on the 8th October and the prosecution evidence was that they were found inside the Congress house at Panvel at the time when it was searched by the Police on the morning of the 8th October. It was also alleged that the accused had taken part in the Congress activity in Panvel previous to the publication of the notification. Some of the accused denied they were members and others pleaded that the volunteers corps of which they were members was disbanded before the notification was published.

They were supported by Mr. Gupte, the "Dictator" who was examined as a defence witness.

UNSEEMLY HASTE

Mr. B. R. Damle on behalf of the appellants contended that the Association became unlawful only after notification and that the Gazette was not notified at Panvel till the 9th October. Any association on previous dates was irrelevant and the Police by their hurried action on the 8th October before the notification reached Panvel made it impossible to find out if persons connected previously with the association continued their connections. In fact, the Police by unseemly haste defeated their own purpose. No association or assistance after the 9th October was established. The object of the notfication was to prohibit further activities and not to punish people for their past conduct.

JUDGMENT

The learned Judge held that the offence with which the accused were charged was an offence created for the first time by the Government notification and, therefore, it was necessary for the prosecution to prove that the accused were emembers of the association declareed unlawful, after notification. Following the reasoning of the Chief Justice in a recent case, he held that the moment when the notification could be said to take place was not the time of its insertion in the Gazette, but the time when in due course it could earliest be made known at the place where the offence is alleged to take place. He held that there was no evidence of any Acts after the notification which could connect the accused was members with association declared unlawful. The defence story of voluntary dissolution of the volunteers' body was probable and the learned magistrate was wrong in discarding it and the "Dictator" Mr. Gupte's evidence altogether.

SEVERE CYCLONE HITS MADRAS.

—:o:—

Oil Tanker Blown Aground.

COMMUNICATIONS DISLOCATED.

MADRAS, November 29.

Overnight's storm is described as the severest cyclone that Madras has experienced for many years. It wrought havoc on avenue trees all over Madras, but no loss of life is reported. Three Europeans, including Mr. Beasley, son of the Hon. Sir Owen Beasley, while walking on the harbour arm were swept away by a huge wave into the harbour. After a thrilling experience in the water for fifteen minutes they were rescued by a steam launch. The oil tanker Java Arrow containing petrol broke her anchor and was blown aground near Royapuram. The cyclone has completely dislocated telegraph communication with Madras.—A. P.

EAST RENFREWSHIRE BYE-ELECTION.

—:o:—

A Conservative Success.

LONDON, November 29.

The bye-election to the Commons from East Renfrewshire, caused by the death of Mr. A.M. MacRobert, Kings Counsel, Conservative, has resulted as follows:

The Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale (Conservative) (a well known amateur boxer) 19,753 votes;

Bailie Irwin (Labour) 12,293;

Brown (Scottish Nationalist) 4,818.

A feature of the election was the Government's disavowal or Mr. Irwin's candidature, upon which a number of Independent Labour Party members of the House of Commons visited the consituency to support him.—Reuter.

MILITARY AND ARMED POLICE SURROUND *CLOTH MARKET IN KARACHI.*

—:o:—

Number Of Congress Picketers Including Big Merchant Arrested.

POLITICAL PRISONERS GO ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 29.

A large force consisting of military police armed with rifles and lathis in close motor vans suddenly surrounded the foreign cloth markets at 2 o'clock this noon to arrest some well-known workers. This was the first time military force was used to effect arrests in Karachi. Those arrested on the spot include Seth Sukhdeva Odhovdas, nephew of the late Harchandrai Vishindas, Sjt. Santdas another worker Sjt. Chatomal, a cloth merchant and one Bhaya cartman. Later the two arreleased. The cartman was arrested because he refused to carry foreign cloth.

Packages were removed by the Police from the storeroom of the Foreign Cloth market which is alleged to have been seized by the Satyagraha Office. A cloth merchant was arrested because store room contained sealed foreign cloth.

A PROMINENT MERCHANT ARRESTED.

Seth Bhagwandas Ranchorlal, a prominent merchant and public worker and an active worker in the boycott movement was arrested this afternoon. The arrests it is believed are under Sec. 454 I. P. C. viz house-breaking by day. The complainant is alleged to be Seth Fatehchand Madngopal, one big Marwari foreign cloth merchant. Also allegation against arrested is that they removed or got removed one foreign cloth bale from office complainant.

Cloth markets closed immediately after arrests. Picketing of foreign cloth shops has been going on vigorously in Karachi and foreign cloth is now neither sold locally or despatched outside by Indian merchants.

POLITICAL PRISONERS ON HUNGERSTRIKE.

All political prisoners both convicted and under trial have gone on hunger strike because some of them including Moulvie Mohmed sidik, President, Karachi District Congress Committee who was arrested yesterday have been beaten inside by the Jail Police.

National Flag Over Lucknow University.

—:o:—

EUROPEANS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BOYCOTT CONVOCATION.

MAJOR GENERAL SPRAWSON'S ADDRESS.

Bismarck Held Up As An Ideal For Students

LUCKNOW, Nov. 30.

Government officers were absent "en bloc" from the ninth annual Convocation of the Lucknow University, held yesterday, which was presided over by Pandit Jagat Narain, the Vice-Chancellor. Except for Major-General Sprawson, who delivered the Convocation Address and some members of the University Staff, no European was present.

NATIONAL FLAG FLOATS OVER PANDAL.

The pandal in which the Convocation was held, had the tri-coloured national flag floating over it and similar Congress emblems were noticeable all over the University buildings. Before the proceedings commenced, students were shouting national slogans for several minutes.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

Addressing the Convocation, Major-General Sprawson said that youth desired to go forth and do something that might be spoken of as a noble deed. This could in the great majority of cases best be done by persistent application to the profession to which University education led them.

HIS SUCCESS.

The speaker quoted Marshal Foch to the effect, "You must pursue your profession, and learn it. That is all I can say. I followed mine, slogging away at it in every direction. I have succeeded probably because I have worked hard at my calling and know it".

To young graduates the speaker would but repeat the words of the Iron Chancellor, Bismarck: "I have but three words of counsel to give to youth, 'work, work, work'."

At the end of the Convocation, Pandit and Mrs. Jagat Narain were "At Home" to those who attended the Convocation and to University students.—A. P.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Bhusaval, G. I. P. Railway wires under date the 30th November: Train service on the Pachora Jamner Railway will now be extended up to Jamner for passenger traffic and from the 1st December.—A. P.

HOW THEY DO IT IN BARDOLI.

Ingenious Methods Of Making Attachment.

FORFEITURE NOTICES TIED TO BUFFALOES' TAILS AND HORNS.

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 27.

Tales of forfeiture of lands and properties belonging to Satyagrahi farmers are a common affair nowadays. One can hardly imagine how this serious transfer of ownership takes place.

The ceremonies of forfeiture are indeed novel. The owners of a particular piece of land are informed about its forfeiture. A Talati goes to that field personally, stands in it and orders his companion to beat the drum. Unfortunately for the Talati he does not find the presence of any one there except his own to hear the beating of the drum! Yet he has to order the beating of the drum because the Land Revenue Code lays it down in specific terms. But the trouble of the Talati to-day is that he neither finds a drum nor any person to beat it in any village. As the peasants have migrated it is impossible for him to get even a brass dish to replace a drum.

Embarrassed by this fact, it is reported, a Talati goes round the village in search of a broken kerosine tin or a similar vessel. Luckily he finds it somehow, and beats it himself and feels gratified at observing the rules of the Code to the letter!

This ceremony of beating being over, he sticks the notice of forfeiture in novel and different ways One Talati takes out gum from a nearby babul tree or a little juice out of a 'thor' shrub and pastes the notice on the trunk of a tree. In the absence of a tree he places it on a hedge or thrusts it in a thorny broken piece of wood. After applying gum in some cases Talaties have stuck the notices to a small piece of earth in the field!

Buffaloes, too, cannot be attached without a certain ceremony Some Talaties stick the notice on the skin of a buffalo: Some fasten it to their tails and some tie notices around the horns.

The piece of paper over which the forfeiture notice is written is sometimes a funny document. People might be imagining that when lands worth thousands of rupees are being snatched away from their rightful owners with the stroke of pen the notices must be on a fine valuable piece of paper with the Government Seal and signature of at least of the District Collector. Today any village Police Patel or a Talati writes this notice and puts his own signature over it on behalf of the British Government. The piece of paper used is hardly 2 inches square, sometimes even less.

Such is the ceremony of forfeiture of thousands of acres of land! Farmers can rarely come to know of these forfeiutre orders. The small piece of paper is blown away with the wind.

The Talati evidently thinks official duty is done. The Satyagrahi peasants enter their fields said to be confiscated as if nothing has happened. Government officers turn a deaf ear to this open defiance of their prohibitory order. They say: 'Let the farmers labour in their fields for the present. We shall see what to do when the crops are ripe for removal."

The peasant with an inexhaustible faith in God says: "How can I forget these green plants grown with my own hands? It took out my sweat to grow them up and still I shall protect them at the cost of my life. When they are ripe, they will be eaten by them alone for whom they are destined by God."

SUB-INSPECTOR AND A SATYAGRAHI.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Nov. 28.

The Sub-Inspector of Kathana sent his man to Kanabha on the 20th instant to bring Sjt. Dajibhai Jibhai, a leading defaulting Satyagrahi to Kathana with a view to persuade him to pay up his revenue dues. But Sjt. Dayabhai refused to come and so the Sub-Inspector himself had to go with 5 to 7 policemen in the Cambay State Territory where Sjt. Dajibhai has been staying on "Hijarat." The Sub-Inspector asked him in a commanding tone. "Why did you not come yesterday when I sent for you?" I am sorry I can not walk" was the reply.

"You might have come there in a bullock cart" said the Sub-Inspector.

"I can not spare my oxen for that" retorted the Satyagrahi.

Will you come now?" mildly asked the sub-Inspector. "Well,

(Continued on page 5.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

...ONE

...Sixteen Words and ...ONE ANNA ...for each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows, Box No. .....Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—One SUB-OVERSEER qualified to supervise building constructions, permanent job, previous experience not essential. State age, caste, and minimum salary expected. Apply Box No 466, Advs. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3763

WANTED—A Gujerati knowing GRADUATE TUTOR for a Fourth Standard Student in Girgaum for 1½ hours daily. French knowing preferred. Monthly salary rupees twenty-five. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3767

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CARDER and SPINNER for a Woollen Mill, Indian preferred. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 259, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2052.

TEXTILE MILL WANTED ON LEASE for one year for a Limited Company of 2,000 workers. Inquire S. VENKATESH 350, Cadell Road, Dadar.
A R 3791

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AN Experienced Hindoo Compounder seeks an EMPLOYMENT in a dispensary, or hospital. Write to Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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Property For Sale

AT THANA.—Small decent one-storeyed BUNGALOW, 9 small rooms, Total area 175 square yards. Freehold SPLENDID SITUATION. Value Rs. 9,000. Apply Box No. 469, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3776

Educational

A FAULTLESS' SYSTEM and 30 years experience of an All-India Specialist in Tailoring will make educated youths into independent masters in few months. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE 143 Princess Street Bombay 2.
E R3778

QUALIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretarial, Accounting, Shorthand, Advocates' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
M 1986

WANTED—To know that 'The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow', governed by 'The Hindu Education Society' registered under Act XXI of 1860 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
N R 3790

WANTED—CLERKS and STUDENTS to qualify themselves for highly-paid appointments as Accountants for various services. We teach by Post for all examinations. Best results guaranteed with small fees. Apply for free Prospectus No. 145 with Calendar, 1931 to the REGISTRAR THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA
M

...de Announcement.

ENQUIRIES invited for investments in and for loans against Property, Jewellery, Shares, Life Policies, etc. Respectable clientage. Apply P. B MEHTA, 60, Meadows Street.
T R3760

TO INDIAN MANUFACTURERS—KHATOON AMBAR, an influential Zenana Store will be opened at 193 Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9 on 1st December 1930. Indian Manufacturers are requested to communicate with samples, rates and terms. Personal interviews by appointments.
T R2067

Profession.

RARE OPPORTUNITY for Business, Houses, Firms, desirous selling stocks or pushing Special Products in Deccan and Mysore Territories through Travelling Representative may address to Box No. 475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
P R 3794

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
0th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Tender.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 9th December 1930 for "Laying storm water drain from Bombilwadi to Sea Foreshore" at Bandra.

For further details apply to the Municipal Engineer, Bandra after payment of Re. 1 for each set of tender papers.

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E., Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office, Bandra, 29th November, 1930.
2080

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS FOR COAL WORK.

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, as Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., invite Tenders as under for the year 1931:—

Tenderers are requested to submit their inclusive rates for:—

TENDER NO. 1:

(a) Transporting coal from alongside collier and trimming in bunkers of steamers, either in the stream or in the Docks.

(b) Transporting coal from alongside collier and landing and stacking on the Company's coal grounds.

(c) Loading and transporting coal by boat from the Company's coal grounds and trimming in bunkers of vessels either in the Docks or in the stream.

TENDER NO. 2:

The same details as for Tender No. 1 but excluding boat-hire.

Rates are required to be inclusive, and should cover work by day and by night, and on Sundays and Holidays.

Tenderers are required to indicate the minimum quantities they can guarantee they can handle by day and by night.

All tenders must reach the undersigned by registered post by noon on the 10th December 1930 and the covers must bear the words "Coal Tender".

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

Messrs. MACKINON MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
2078

Public Notices.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Britannia Life Assurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kirti Building, 31, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1930, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet upto 30th June 1930.
(2) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
(4) To transact sueh other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd December to 17th December, 1930 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, VAIDYA and DESAI, Managing Agents.
Bombay, 12th November, 1930.
2075

THE BELAPUR COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BELAPUR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th December, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th September 1930.
2—To elect Directors in place of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day of December to the 15th day of December 1930, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors, W. H. BRADY & CO. LTD., Joseph Kay, Managing Director, MANAGERS.
2079

NOTICE.

One "Ordinary" Share Certificate No. 1831 of the Tata Power Company Limited standing in the name of Mr. Manilal Chhaganlal Shah has been lost or misplaced. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24 Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificate will be issued to Mr. Manilal Chhaganlal Shah.
R 3792

NOTICE

ORDINARY SHARE CERTIFICATES NOS. 14285 to 14289 of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., standing in the names of Dappu Rao and D. Venkoba Rao, Dappu Rao and D. Raghavendra Rao, Dappu Rao and D. Raja Rao, Dappu Rao and D. A. Rama Rao; have been lost or misplaced. All persons having any claim on the said shares are requested to intimate the same to the above company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24 Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificates will be issued to D. Venkata Rao, D. Raghavendra Rao, D. Raja Rao and D. A. Rama Rao (late)".

Yours faithfully, D. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, 1st Class Magistrate, Closepet (Mysore Prov.)
R3795

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOJILAL PURSHOTAM PANDYA and his wife Bai JAI LAKSHMI have contracted to sell the under-mentioned properties to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land being Plot No. 19 and 20 forming part of the Dian Park Estate together with a bungalow and outhouses standing on Plot No. 19, situate in the village of Kirole, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement 2330 and 2252 square yards respectively or thereabouts being a portion of Survey No. 59 Entry No. 781 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the road marked "Y" on the General Plan of the Diana Park Estate on or towards the West by vacant land bearing Survey No. 133 on or towards the North by the property of Sorabji Palanji being Plot No. 21 of the said Dian Park Estate and on or towards the South by the property of Hiraji Nanabhoy Spencer being Plot No. 18 of the said Diana Park Estate.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1930.

MULLA & MULLA. Purchaser's Attorneys.
2076

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King. Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HAJI ABDULLA JANOO, late of Dhoraji Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Bombay, Merchant ... Deceased.

HAJI MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Katha Bazar, without the Fort, a Merchant, executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 21st day of November, 1930. Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys.
2077

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE etc. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, household furniture by John Roberts and other well-known makers such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, meat safes, drawing room suite, dressing chest of drawers, zoondah, cupboards, blackwood round tables, pier tables, iron cots, lady's dressing table, writing table, blackwood carved cupboards, teapoys, file cabinet, palm stands, enamel, bath tubs, etc. etc. belonging to a European gentleman.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

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One hundred per cent action and thrills .....! A one hundred per cent. KEN MAYNARD KNOCK-OUT!

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WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE

The most Awesome Recital of Heroism which the Screen has yet afforded.

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To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.

The Screen's Romantic Adventurer.

RONALD COLMAN.

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DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

A Talking Singing Romance with AN ALL-STAR CAST

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Price No. 1 Rs.20, No 2 Rs.15

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"SHWASHARI"

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Price:—Single Bott. Rs. 2, Double Bott. Rs.3-12-0

Sold by:—All Leading Chemists.

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Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN,
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-427, Kalbadevi Road, DOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22227.

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LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5975	16 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru	10000	....	@1 Dec.
Ayo Maru			
Kashima Maru	12000	....	@16Dec.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	....	@28Dec.
Calcutta Maru	5239	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Teurushima Maru	4546	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
xKaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500	....	@13Jan.
*uwa Maru	11000	....	@27Jan.
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Yashima Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	12000	25 Dec.	8 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Shiniba Maru	12000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	13000	21 Dec.	23 Dec.
Tatsuta Maru	12000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
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Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
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LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,84,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
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No disappointing taste to turn them against future doses—just the delightful flavor of fresh mint and a good chew afterwards.

Remember this: "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a laxative agent so friendly to the human system that Doctors can recommend it for the most delicate children — and yet so *completely effective* that it can be prescribed in the most obstinate cases among grown-ups. At all Druggists.

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing LAXATIVE

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23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,87,300.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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1 pill, taken 2 hours before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for three days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If 2 bottles are taken continuously sure to remove IMPOTENCY.

1 bottle of 20 pills, Rupees TWO.

Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart-B. A., M. D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Electric Medical College, MADRAS. Writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

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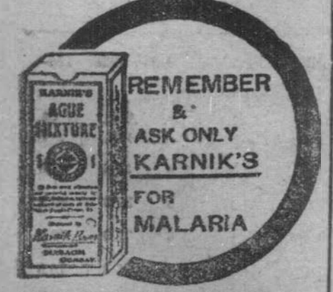

REMEMBER & ASK ONLY KARNIK'S FOR MALARIA

TRADE AND FINANCE.

:0:

DECLINE OF 40 PER CENT IN COTTON VALUES.

Govt. Securities Dull.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

BOMBAY, November 28.
(From Our Special Correspdt.)

MONEY.

Money rates continue cheap with call funds available at about 2-1|4 per cent. Treasury bill maturities exceed renewals by about Rs. 1 crore and trade requirements remain small. Although cotton is collecting in up country centres in increasing quantities, railings to ports are restricted pending Government's decision regarding reduction in the freight rate on cotton to ports. It need hardly be emphasised that such a reduction is desirable since in addition to requirements for mills at ports, nearly two-thirds of India's total produce of cotton is shipped abroad. Furthermore, the existing price of raw cotton is about 40 per cent under that of last year and consequently funds required for financing will be proportionately smaller. The trade demand had fallen by Rs. 36.51 lakhs. The following are fixed deposit rates:—One month 2-3|4 per cent., two months 3-1|2 per cent., three months 4-1|4 per cent., and six months 4-3|4 per cent.

The cash balance of the Imperial Bank and Public deposits have both fallen by substantial amounts, the former by Rs. 461.25 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 469.43 lakhs which represent the recent contraction of Rs. 5 crores. The contraction is reflected in the currency return which also shows a fall of Rs. 579.48 lakhs in note circulation and of Rs. 475.04 lakhs in rupee securities.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 21st November shows a large decrease of Rs. 461.25 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 20.27,40,000 as compared with 26.31 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is Rs. 23.50, a decrease of 3.90 per cent. under last week. Government securities show an increase of Rs. 5.05 lakhs to Rs. 28.15 crores. Loans and cash credits are down by Rs. 9.21 lakhs and Rs. 20.38 lakhs respectively, while inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 4.09 lakhs. Government deposits have decreased by a large figure of Rs. 469.43 lakhs to Rs. 9.79 crores, while other deposits have risen by Rs. 11.83 lakhs to Rs. 75.03 crores. The bank rate remains at 6 per cent.

SECURITIES DULL.

The gilt-edged market ruled dull and there was a further fractional recession in price of almost all scrips. The increase in the return on treasury bills 3 months bills now yield about 5-7|16 per cent.) accounts for the relative inactivity and the fall in the price, particularly of short-term bonds. 3-1|2 per cent paper after opening at Rs. 64-14 closed quiet at Rs. 64-12. 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan quietened to Rs. 101-6, 1935 to Rs. 96-7, while 1933 and 1939-44 were unchanged at Rs. 100-5 and Rs. 94-6 respectively. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan steadied to Rs. 74-4 and 1934-37 to Rs. 89-7. 4-1|2 per cent. / 1956-60 loan is quoted at Rs. 83-3 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 95-6. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 changed hands at Rs. 101-1 and Rs. 102-2. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan receded to Rs. 101-4.

IMPROVEMENT DEBENTURES.

The Bombay Improvement Trust announced yesterday the result of the Rs. 20 lakhs debenture loan, subscriptions to which closed on 25th. The total applications amounted to Rs. 1,65,16,000 and tenders at Rs. 100-2 and above were allotted in full amounting to Rs. 10,82,000. Tenders at Rs. 100-1 aggregating Rs. 9,18,000 completed the balance of Rs. 20 lakhs. The Trust have done well in securing the full amount at a comparatively favourable rate, in view of the fact Government of India 4 per cent 1931-36 loan, with no chance of repayment till the latter date, at the present rate of Rs. 90-7, gives a redemption yield of some 5.92 per cent.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 25th November. Total amounts offered were Rs. 7 lakhs and Rs. 2,08,00,000 respectively. Tenders for 6 months bills at Rs. 97-9 and above aggregating Rs. 5,50,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-10-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-10-6 received approximately 99 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The amount of three months bills accepted was Rs. 1,94,50,000. The average rate of accepted tenders for 6 and 3 months bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 5-1-0 respectively.

Intermediate 6 and 3 months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 26th to 1st December 1930 at Rs. 97-10 and Rs. 98-12-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from the 19th to 24th November amounted to Rs. 14,25,000 and Rs. 28,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for 6 and 3 months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crore in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 2nd December 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of the accepted tenders on Friday the 5th December 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 22nd November shows a large reduction of Rs. 579.48 lakhs in notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 169.84 crores. Silver coins are reduced by Rs. 752 lakhs to Rs. 117.03 crores and silver bullion under coinage by Rs. 12.74 lakhs to Rs. 5.48 crores. Securities in India dwindled by Rs. 475.04 crores to Rs. 8.66 crore representing the recent contraction of currency and those in England by Rs. 84.18 lakhs to Rs 1.38 crores. Gold coin and bullion show no change at Rs. 32.2 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 93.90 a against Rs. 90.83 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange opened quiet, but there was a distinctly better feeling in the market towards the close, particularly for forward delivery. A noteworthy feature was the marked decrease in the speculative purchases for forward. Business, however, was restricted owing to paucity of export bills and other cover. Transactions that passed were largely confined to "budlas" for investment in Treasury bills. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 5-3|4d. with no buyers under 1s. 5-25|32. As per their communique of the 25th instant Government have sold £647,950 almost offsetting their recent purchases of £675,000 at 1s. 5-13|16d. The following are the forward rates: Up to 15th December 1s. 5-3|4d.; 16th December to 31st January 1s 5-23|32d.; February 1s. 5-11|16d. and March 1s. 1-21|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation receded slightly from dollars 4.85-19|32 to dollars 4.85-17|32 but closed at dollars 4.85-9|16. French francs appreciated to 123.59. The Belga and the Italian lira were unchanged at 34-82 and 92.75 respectively.

The following are the figures India's seaborne trade for the month of October 1930:—

Total exports including re-exports of private merchandise Rs. 18,14 lakhs.

Total imports of private merchandise Rs. 12,78 lakhs.

Nett movement of treasury imports Rs. 25 lakhs.

Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure, in favour of India Rs. 5,16 lakhs.

Less balance of remittances to funds adverse to India Rs. 8 lakhs.

The nett balance of trade in favour of India Rs. 5.08 lakhs.

GOLD.

Gold prices suffered a set-back at the opening and ready lost almost 2 annas per tola to Rs. 21-4-6. There was a slight reaction however, at this level, the closing quotation being Rs. 21-5-0. Banks took little interest in the market this week. The up-country daily offtake is practically unchanged at 6000 tolas, while stocks are quite ample at 2-1|2 lakhs tolas some arrivals from upcountry still continue. A probable reason for the continued slackness in the upcountry demand and the under-parity rate in Bombay may be found in the large imports of gold during April to September to Rs. 11.52 crores this year as against Rs. 7.38 crores during the same period last year. This increase should be regarded abnormal, particularly lowin face of the present low commodity prices. Sovereign rates declined proportionately, ready and delivery 5th December settlement closing at Rs. 13-8-9. In London the quotation for gold improved to 85s. 1-3|8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-0 and Rs. 21-4-6 for ready and 8th December settlement and Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-5-6 for 5th January 1931 settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £43,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £60,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 953,991 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is about £10,000.

SILVER.

A quiet and dull tone characterised the silver market and fluctuations were confined within the narrow range of Rs. 47-6 and Rs. 47 per 100 tolas for ready. Earlier advices from Shanghai indicated a quiet market there although at the close there was some reaction towards higher levels. The offtake continues small at about 75 bars a day with stocks slightly lower at 3600 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 16-5|8d and 16 3|8d. for ready and 16-1|2d. and 16-3|8 d. for forward. The Shanghai tael after dropping to 1s. 6-15|16d. closed at 1s. 7-1|16d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 47-6 and Rs. 47 for ready, Rs. 47-5 and Rs. 47 for 10th December settlement and Rs. 47-4 and Rs. 47 for 9th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £126,600. The total imports during the week amounted to 130 bars and Rs. 15,181 in coin. This week's shipment from London is nil.

SHARES.

Conditions on the Stock Exchange were static with nominal business and little change in prices. Transactions were mostly confined to inter-bazaar operations. The October settlement for which seriou apprehensions were entertained in certain quarters passed off smoothly. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 677|8-673|12-675 Century Rs. 246|4-247|8-245-246|4; Central India Rs. 385-386|4-385; Crescent Rs. 72|8-75-72|8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 387|8-383|12-385; Indian Bleaching Rs. 105-108|12-108|2; Indore-Malwa Rs. 327|8-330; Kohinoor Rs. 122|8-125-123|12-125; New Great Rs. 152|8-157|8-146|4-157|8; Pearls Rs. 235-230-231|4; Simplex Rs. 57|8-58|12-58|2-58||12 and Swadeshi Rs. 275-277|8-275.

Similar conditions obtained in the miscellaneous section. Tata Iron Ordys. receded from Rs. 25|12 to Rs. 24|14, while Defds. rose from Rs. 231|4 to Rs. 236|4. Tata Hydros were unchanged at Rs. 103|12 and Andhra Valleys at Rs. 582|8. Tata Power rose by about 5 points to Rs. 415. Alcock shares improved from Rs. 151|4 to Rs. 157|8. Bombay Burmah after receding to Rs. 483|12 improved and closed at Rs. 487|8. Bombay Trams were stationary at Rs. 116|4. Bundi Cements kept steady at Rs. 12|2 and India Cements gained Rs. 10 to Rs. 177|8. Katni Ordys are quoted at Rs. 141|14, while Defds. suffered loss from Rs. 615 to Rs. 560. Among railway shares Ahmedabad Prantij rose from Rs. 770 to Rs. 790 while Tapti Valleys declined from Rs. 672|8 to Rs. 666|4.

Imperial Bank shares advanced from Rs. 1177|8 to Rs. 1192|8 with Contributories to Rs. 298|12. Bank of India shares steadied to Rs. 82|4, while those of the Central Banks quietened to Rs. 14|3.

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YARN MARKET REPORT.

:0:

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

There is no special change to report during the past week so far as the Yarn Market is concerned, but the undertone has been again weak on account of some further weakness in prices of raw material and also due to absence of any improvement in the political situation. These two important factors have adversely affected the prices of all kinds of yarns and even in Indian yarns the prices have declined further to some extent in the absence of any satisfactory buying during the last few days. As a matter of fact there has been no confidence in the present level of prices which although apparently appear to be low and attractive have failed to produce much demand from the consuming districts. Reports however, go to show that the up-country Mills have further lowered their prices to such an extent that they have been able to make sales in large quantities at very low prices to the consuming districts and this factor has rendered it almost impossible for the Bombay Mills to make hay sales in big quantities to the consuming districts which had been hitherto buying regularly from Bombay. It is natural therefore that the stocks with the Bombay Mills have been increasing whereas the prices have been declining, thus ultimately resulting into heavy losses to our Mills. It is also reported that the Punjab markets have bought very heavily from Ahmedabad as well as other up-country Mills and consequently the offers that have been now received from these consuming districts for the Bombay Mills' yarns are much too low and unworkable except at heavy loss. In the circumstances fresh sales are very restricted and so is the turnover during the week. The political situation has also been responsible to some extent in as much as dealers do not make purchases freely but have been buying only small lots owing to the uncertainty of the future course of the market in the midst of constant political disturbances. The future tendency therefore is yet very uncertain and it is probable that it will take some longer time before any definite improvement sets in.

ENGLISH YARNS.

These are absolutely neglected and dealers find it very difficult to make any sales even at heavy losses and they also find it extremely difficult to effect delivery of the goods on account of strong picketting.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been moderately satisfactory demand in this class of yarns but the boycott movement has an adverse effect on the sales although consuming Districts have been constantly sending orders for these yarns.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The undertone is distinctly weak on account of Continental Makers' anxiety to sell off their consignments stocks that have been lying in different Ports since a long time. Demand is very moderate.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been engaging most of their attention to sales of cloth in which there has been definite improvement in prices and naturally so long as they are not able to realize better prices for their yarns the attention paid to this side has been very small. It is reported that the recent improvement in cloth has been well maintained and naturally they are not very particular to lower their rates of yarns and to make sales at the moment. The offers received from consuming districts at the moment are found by them very low and unworkable and most of them have been returned. Fresh sales therefore are in small quantities and for the well-known chops only. The future course of the market is very uncertain.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	100 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	79 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	1 0 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	85 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 9 6
Calcutta Tramway (Ordy.)	0 10 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 7 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 17 6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20 12 9
Hongkong & Shanghai Banks, Corpn.	115 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 18 9
IIndia 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	65 0 0
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	87 10 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	56 0 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 3
Londorr & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 1 6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 7 0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 1 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	3 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 14 0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	1 10 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	64 0 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48	100 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	98 10 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	103 0 0

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

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Bombay, Nov. 28.

The tone of the market was quiet in the beginning of the week but at the close thereof it obtained a steadier tone, evincing a tendency towards rise.

The price for Java Ready Sugar was Rs. 11-12-6 per cwt. at the beginning of the week, during the middle period it went down to Rs. 11-10 but rose again and reached the limit of Rs. 11-11 today.

The prices in Forward business fluctuated between Rs. 5-2-3 and Rs. 5 per cwt. and small amount of business done during the week, shows lack of confidence.

The highest and lowest rates were Rs. 5-1-6 and Rs. 4-15 for November Shipment; Rs. 5-1-6 and Rs. 5-0-3 for Nov.-Dec. Shipment and Rs. 5/2/3 and Rs. 5/1/6 for Jan.-March Shipment.

Spot prices at Java remained almost unaltered. Calcutta and Karachi markets showed downward tendency, similar being the case in foreign markets.

ARRIVALS:—During the week S.S. "Binfield" and S.S. "Begum" arrived bringing 48,071 and 79,227 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

STOCKS:—The total stock including fresh arrivals is estimated to-day at about 2,00,000 bags of Sugar.

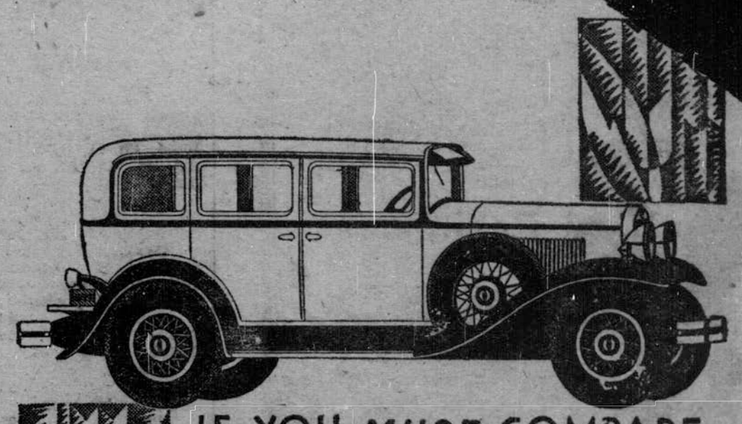
The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11-11 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5-1-6 per F.B.H.
S.S. Begum Rs. 5-0-6 per F.B.H.
S.S. Nawab Rs. 5-1 per F.B.H.
Shipment November Rs. 5-0-6 per F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 5/2 per F.B.H.
Shipment January Rs. 5/2 per F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5/2 per F.B.H.
Tone:—Steadier.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

43	Motiram Vaghji	Chitorgarh	144
29	A. Damodar	Kanoj	139
100	do.	Khurja	141
100	do	Palwal	140½
250	P. Crystal & Co.	Akola	160
100	do.	Beawar	141
100	Lavji Meghji	Nasirabad	142
100	Toyopoddar	Wun	178
200	Phoenix Mill	Munavadar	181
57	do.	Bijapur	190



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Exceptional power! 70-mile-an-hour power if you want it—but power with a new, controlled smoothness and flexibility that tells its own story of new Hupmobile advancements.

And 4-point rubber engine cushionings that completely blot out vibration!

Outstanding comfort! Seats of a width and depth usually seen in costly cars. Rich upholstery. Adjustable front seat. Even the bonnet and fenders are impressively large, rakishly smart—reflecting Hupmobile's unfailing policy of giving you always more than your money's worth!

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SCIENCE has made a significant discovery. The cause of dull, discoloured teeth is found to be the chief cause of serious tooth and gum disorders. That cause is a film that forms on teeth.

You can feel film with your tongue—a slippery, viscous coating. It clings to teeth and gets into crevices and stays. It absorbs stains from food and smoking, turns white teeth "off color" and clouds their brilliance. Germs by the millions breed in it, and they, plus tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

To remove film dentists prescribe the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film so that brushing easily removes it. Start today.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

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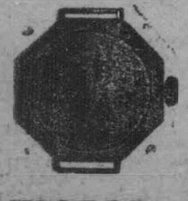

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BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA.

—:o:—

A Comparison And Contrast.

The distribution of India's foreign trade for 1913-14 and 1929-30 as given by Prof. H. Sinha, Ph. D. (Calcutta University) in "Capital" is shown below:—

Country	Exports from India 1913-14 Rs. (crores)	1929-30 Rs. (crores)
United Kingdom	58	67
Other British possessions	36	45
Europe	85	79
United States of America	22	36
Japan	23	32
Other Foreign countries	25	53
Total	249	311

Country	Imports into India 1913-14 Rs. (crores)	1929-30 Rs. (crores)
United Kingdom	117	103
Other British possessions	11	25
Europe	30	47
United States of America	5	16
Japan	5	24
Other Foreign countries	15	28
Total	183	214

Thus the export trade has increased in value since 1913-14 except with Europe. The import trade also records an increase in every case excluding the United Kingdom. It should be noted also that in the case of that country alone is there an adverse balance of trade.

On comparing the figures for the United Kingdom with the totals in the above table, it will appear that the British share in India's trade, both export and import is declining. The extent of the replacement by foreign countries is shown in the following table:—

Share of	Exports from India 1913-14 Per cent.	1929-30 Per cent.
United Kingdom	23.4	21.6
Germany	10.6	8.3
Japan	9.1	10.4
United States of America	8.7	11.7
Belgium	4.8	4.0
France	7.1	5.2
Italy	3.1	3.6
Other countries	33.2	35.2
Total	100.0	100.0

Share of	Imports into India 1913-14 Per cent.	1929-30 Per cent.
United Kingdom	64.1	42.8
Germany	6.9	6.8
Japan	5.8	9.8
United States of America	2.6	6.7
Belgium	2.3	2.8
France	1.5	1.9
Italy	1.2	2.8
Other countries	15.6	26.6
Total	100.0	100.0

The distribution of the trade does not show any sensational changes except in the case of the United Kingdom, whose share in the import trade has declined from 64.1 in 1913-14 to 42.8 per cent. in 1929-30, that is, by nearly third during the last sixteen years.

This decline has not been uniform for all commodities. In the table below is shown the percentage contribution of British imports to total imports into India for the more important commodities during 1913-14 and during 1928-29, the corresponding ing figures for 1929-30 being not yet available.

Commodities.	Proportion of British imports to total imports into India. 1913-14 Per cent.	1928-29 Per cent.
Cotton manufacturers	90.1	72.1
Machinery	89.3	78.6
Iron and Steel	69.9	67.7
Instruments	75.3	58.5
Hardware	57.2	36.0
Motor cars, cycles, etc.	71.3	20.9

HEAVY DECLINE.

Since then, the decline in the share of the United Kingdom in the import trade has been still heavier. The following table gives the values of the principal commodities supplied by United Kingdom during the last fiscal year and the first six months of the present fiscal year separately, the corresponding figure a year ago being shown side by side in each case for the purpose of comparison. It will be seen than there has been a very sharp fall since 1st April last.

Commodities.	Value of imports from 12 months from 1st April to 31st March 1928-29 Rs. (lakhs)	1929-30 Rs. (lakhs)	The U. K. during 6 months from 1st April to 30th September 1929 Rs. (lakhs)	1930 Rs. (lakhs)
Cotton piecegoods (grey, white and coloured)	40,00	33,29	17,52	9,49
Machinery and millwork	14,09	13,68	6,84	5,83
Galvanised iron sheets	6,26	4,38	2,30	1,26
Cotton twist and yarn	3,56	2,96	1,75	75
Cigarettes	2,00	2,12	92	53
Electrical instruments, etc.	1,99	2,15	1,03	89
Hardware	1,89	1,80	88	70
Woollen piecegoods	1,22	91	52	29
Soap	1,39	1,46	73	54
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	84	42	23	9
Motor cars	98	97	38	25
Paints and colours	79	75	37	28

FALL MONTH BY MONTH

In the following table will be found the fall month by month from January onwards in the present year's figures as compared with the previous year's figures expressed as a percentage of the latter. For example, the value of the British galvanised sheets imported during April 1930 (Rs. 31,82,473) has been deducted from the corresponding figure for 1929 (Rs. 74,14,357), and the difference (Rs. 42,31,884) has been expressed as a percentage of the 1929 figure (Rs. 74,14,357). In most of the cases there has been a decline, the few increases recorded being shown in heavy type.

The decline is not uniform throughout India. Unfortunately, Indian official statistics of imports into the different ports of India so far available do not show the countries of supply separately, so that it is not possible to estimate the loss in British trade suffered at the different parts. The following table has been compiled from British statistical returns in order to show separately the decline for Bengal and the rest of India during the eight months January to August, 1930, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, in the case of the different kinds of British cotton manufactures. It will be seen that contrary to popular notions the fall has been more serious in Bengal than outside.

STATISTICS OF IMPORTS OF BRITISH COTTON MANUFACTURES INTO DIFFERENT PARTS OF INDIA.

Class	Imported into	Eight months ended 31st August 1929 £(1,000)	1930 £(1,00	Per-centage decline.
Grey, unbleached cotton yarn	Bengal	213	78	63.4
	Rest of India	975	391	60.0
Bleached and dyed cotton yarn	Bengal	91	53	41.8
	Rest of India	415	304	26.7
Grey, unbleached cotton piecegoods	Bengal	5,334	3,037	43.1
	Rest of India	1,172	657	40.9
White, bleached cotton piecegoods	Bengal	1,795	1,092	39.2
	Rest of India	4,575	3,320	27.4

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If you desire for early information thereof, there is only one reliable institution in India which by telephone, telegram or post furnishes the latest news with judicious advices about the above market.

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P. S.—Please apply for further details to the above address. Send for our terms for carrying out business and "Vaida" and ready in cotton, silver, linseed and wheat.

VARIATION MONTH BY MONTH IN 1930 IMPORTS EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF 1929 IMPORTS.

Variation in the value of	Jan. p.c.	Feb. p.c.	Mar. p.c.	Apl. p.c.	May. p.c.	June. p.c.	July. p.c.	Aug. p.c.	Sept. p.c.
Total imports from all countries	14.6	12.7	6.4	26.2	15.6	16.0	28.4	37.3	41.9
Total imports from the United Kingdom	11.5	6.4	6.2	26.8	22.4	22.6	35.0	37.3	52.2
British grey cotton piecegoods	7.	18.1	20.8	40.8	40.9	37.1	65.6	75.2	79.7
British white cotton piecegoods	20.0	0.7	17.6	31.3	19.9	34.0	56.4	56.3	76.2
British coloured cotton piecegoods	31.3	7.6	6.6	19.3	22.9	27.8	46.3	31.5	60.9
British cotton twist and yarn	24.1	2.81	31.1	56.3	32.1	53.9	59.9	66.5	74.8
British machinery and mill work	14.0	1.0	20.1	0.6	13.9	17.8	13.7	20.6	46.8
British galvanised iron sheets	50.4	55.9	49.3	57.1	51.3	38.5	31.5	35.2	66.6
British cigarettes	3.3	37.5	39.8	5.5	28.9	2.1	52.2	74.2	82.2
British provisions	10.0	7.5	13.7	17.3	17.3	19.5	30.3	17.8	30.1
British electrical instruments	1.3	10.1	23.8	5.7	27.0	19.0	14.1	3.8	11.8
British hardware	8.1	4.0	4.2	13.6	22.6	5.8	22.5	17.8	40.6
British soaps	9.3	3.4	8.1	6.3	23.2	18.3	36.9	21.5	58.8
British spirits	22.2	13.3	1.1	6.1	17.6	9.0	25.2	20.5	38.8
British woollen piecegoods	15.1	4.4	0.2	32.4	23.8	25.3	41.6	46.3	60.3

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Judgment in the "Chronicle" case, Esplanade Court, 3-30 p.m.

BAND AT BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

—:o:—

The Emperor Band under the directorship of Mr. Remedios will play music at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazgaon, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Y. M. P. A. ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

An Elocution Competition open to Parsi men and women undergraduates will be held on Friday (the 5th instant) at 5-30 p.m. at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

GANDHI SPINNING AND CARDING CLASS.

A spinning and carding class was opened at Vile Parle (Narayan Nivas, Juhu Road), on the 28th ultimo. It works from 8 to 10 a.m. (S. T.).

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

An ordinary meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects will be held at the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library on Thursday (the 14th instant) at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. P. P. Kapadia will deliver a paper on "Curiosities of Architectural Practice Relating to Architects."

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

The Fifth College Day of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, will be celebrated this year on Wednesday (the 17th instant), when Sir M. Visvesvaraya will preside.

ONLY SWADESHI AT KARACHI N. E. D. COLLEGE.

In the annals of the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, perhaps, there was no other glorious incident than the day when the students' meeting had been held to rule out the programme for the forthcoming "College Day".

The meeting was presided over by Principal Gokhale who collected all the students' proposals and dealt with them in a most homely and funny manner.

"Everything Swadeshi" is the password of to-day and with the same note the lecture hall resounded. Hindi lecture was preferred to English and Bajri bread to the usual pompous and savoury dishes. About a rupee and a half worth of Khaddar was to be presented to every student of the College.

Indian Historical Records Comission.

The Government of India have appointed the following gentlemen as co-opted members for the forthcoming session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Patna in December:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. F. W. James and Dr. S. C. Sarkar (Patna); Rao Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar (Madras); Mr. R. Subba Rao (Rajahmundry); Mr. D. V. Potdar (Poona); Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar, Dr. Stella Kramrisch, Mr. Ajit Ghosh and Mr. Brajendra Nath Banerji (Calcutta); Dr. J. C. Sinha and Hakim Habibur Rahman (Dacca); Mr. J. C. Talukdar (Agra); Rai Bahadur Pandit Shee Narain and Lala Sitaram Kohli (Lahore); Mr. Y. K. Deshpande (Yeotmal); Mr. S. K. Bhuyan (Gauhati); Mr. T. G. P. Spear (Delhi); Mr. Balasubramanium Pillai (Pondicherry).

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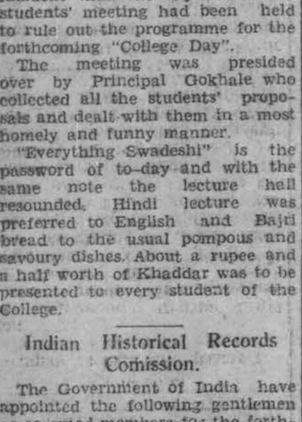

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ST. ANDREWS DAY IN MADRAS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

The St. Andrews Day Dinner was held overnight at the Freemansons Hall. Over a hundred guests were present, including the Governor. After the loyal toast had been duly honoured, Sir Mahomed Usman, replying to the toast of "The Land we Live in" proposed by Mr. Cunningham, the Inspector-General of Police, said that it was the earliest desire of everyone that the labours of the Round Table Conference should be crowned with success. He had no doubt that when the country once again settled down to work a new Constitution, it would ever feel deeply greatful to England for her great and glorious work in this country.

FLAG SALUTATION IN MADRAS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

The National flag salutation organised by the Tamil Nadu Congress Council of Action was observed at Gokhale Hall this morning. After the flag had been hoisted, Mr. Satyamurthi explained the significance of the flag.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD CLOTH AND YARN MARKET.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Nov. 27.

Last fortnight has seen a substantial demand from outside in the cloth market. Some of the mills have made forward sales for next two months and there is a general reduction in the Stocks. Some of the mills are working by night and more mills are expected to work by night from the 1st December. The national movement, foreign cloth boycott being its peculiar feature, is expected to help the local Mill Industry considerably and if there is no increment made in the rates the position is bound to improve day by day.

In the Yarn Market, reduced rates of cotton have brought somewhat easier tendency and the outside support is comparatively negligent.

SHARE MARKET.

The Share Market has maintained a steady tone throughout and there is no possibility of the market receding.

MUZARPUR NEWS.

Nov. 25.

Mr. Chabinath Panday and Benbari Lall Congress workers were arrested in the connection with the Jawahar Day.

Baboo Banbari Lall one of the prominent worker of district Congress Committee was arrested on the 23rd in connection with the Jdwahar Dad.

Swadeshi Show Room

The Secretary, Youth League, Jhansi, writes:—

"The local Youth League has decided to open a show-room for Swadeshi articles. Manufacturers of Swadeshi articles all over the country are invited to send their samples and rates to him."

Educative Films At New Era School.

—:o:—

How to teach children through the cinema, so as to make them learn while enjoying the show and to assist them not to forget what they had learnt was demonstrated successfully on Saturday evening at the New Era School. A large gathering of parents and guardians with their children had gathered in the School compound at the invitation of Mr. M. T. Vyas the Principal of the School, to have the pleasure of witnessing a few educational films.

The local firm of Kodaks brought the only authentic records of the epic expedition to Mount Everest—the never attained goal of many a mountain climbers. The many long shots of beautiful mountain scenery with men always struggling upward, gave the audience a glimpse of the daring and heroic feat of the pioneers. From Mount Everest, the Kodaks gave the audience pictures of a company of creatures, which brought to the vision the remarkable views of the life that goes on the sea-shore—strange creatures contributing to a happy combination for an educational and entertaining review.

THE WILD BORNEO MEN.

The wild men and beasts of Borneo followed this and the children, equally their parents and guardians, found themselves deeply engrossed in the mysterious ways of trapping circus elephants.

After the thrilling scenes of wild joy, there were roars of laughter as the audience was treated to the clever "taking off" by the well-known comedian A. St. John. The star of the show had to encounter hard luck in avoiding obstacles in the early railroad days.

The entertainment which lasted for over 90 minutes concluded with another thought-provoking film which depicted the striking picture of life at the zoo and the unusual care paid to various animals.

CONGRESS MOVEMENT AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Released Satyagrahis Congratulated.

DEORUKHKAR CALLED TO POLICE STATION.

—:o:—

A sensation was created in Parel when Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, a Labour leader and prominent worker from the so-called Depressed classes, was suddenly summoned to the police station as he was on his way to address a meeting on Sunday afternoon.

The meeting was convened by the Rohidas Samaj to congratulate two of their members—Ragho Govind Bilawaskar and Babalaya Pandu Devlekar, just released from Visapur Jail as Congress picketers. Handbills announcing the meeting were broadcast in the area for two days and but on Saturday the trustees of the Temple where the meeting was announced, put up a notice prohibiting the organisers from holding the meeting. The organisers of the meeting, however, were determined to have their way as the temple is a communal one.

As Mr. Deorukhkar was going to attend the meeting, two policemen approached him and told him that he was wanted by Rao Saheb Patwardhan at the police station. When Mr. Deorukhkar went to the police station he was told by the Police Inspector that inasmuch as the meeting was convened to congratulate the convicted Congress picketers, the police would prevent the holding of the meeting. Mr. Deorukhkar told the police officer that he was only going as one of the speakers and that it was not in his hands to stop the meeting as the organisers were the Rohidas Samaj. After a little more conversation the police officer allowed Mr. Deorukhkar to leave the police station.

The meeting was later on held in the Temple compound under the presidentship of Mr. Sakharam Narayan Kajrolkar, Vice-President, Rohidas Dabuli Seva Samaj. The speakers congratulated the picketers for contributing their quota to the Congress movement and exhorted the members of the Depressed classes to carry out the Congress programme.

The attitude of the police authorities and the conduct of the trustees of the Temple was criticised at the meeting.

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING OF PARSIS, JEWS & CHRISTIANS

—:o:—

To Condemn Government's Repressive Policy.

The Joint Hon. Secretary, Jewish Indian Nationalist Party writes, under date November 23th:—

A public meeting of the Jewish, Christian and Parsi citizens of Bombay will be held next week when the following resolutions among others will be moved before the meeting.

1. This meeting of the Jewish, Christian and Parsis citizens of Bombay, convened under the auspices of the Jewish Indian Nationalist Party, the Nationalist Christian Party and the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha identifies itself with the legitimate demand of the Indian Nation for complete self-government without further delay.

2. This meeting condemns the principles of communal representation as harmful to National interest since it perpetuates and emphasis communal divisions and give a wrong lead in basing political institutions on communal distinctions. This meeting also repudiates the reservation of the public service post on communal lines.

3. This meeting unequivocally condemns the repressive policy of the Government of India leading up to lathi charges of unarmed and non-violence Satyagrahis and innocent on-lookers and particularly the treatment meted out to ladies, and also the excesses in Sholapur, Peshawar and elsewhere.

—:o:—

SJT. DINKERRAO'S ELECTION SUCCESS.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Nov. 28.

The presidential election of the local Municipality proved to be a victory for the Congressmen. There were two candidates in the field for the presidential chair. Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai, the second "Dictator" of Broach, and Khansahib Ginwala. Sjt. Dinkerrao is now in jail. In spite of his absence he secured an overwhelming majority. Thus Khansahib Ginwala suffered a crushing defeat. The Moderates tried their utmost for Khansahib Ginwala, but all their attempts proved futile. Sjt. Dinkerrao secured 22 votes while Khansahib Ginwala got only 11 votes. Sjt. Natverlal Sejat, a prominent pleader, was elected as Vice-President. His rival Mr. Thakorlal Gunderia failed by three votes.

Janab Syed Ali Raza Sajjadamshin of Rifaikhandan passed away last Wednesday. The deceased had many disciples.

STUDENTS TO JOIN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

What Surat Conference Means.

The students of the Presidency are holding a special conference on Saturday and Sunday next in Surat under the chairmanship of Mr. K. M. Munshi when many problems will come up for discussion. It is understood that a number of resolutions have been tabled, the most important amongst them being the one which calls upon the students of the Presidency to find out the best method of actively participating in the present struggle for complete independence.

Enquiries show that unlike the conference held in July last, there is now a growing tendency among the students in favour of total suspension of studies, as an earnest of their sincerity to offer all in the service of the country, which is at present in need of indefatigable workers.

Another resolution will call upon the students to organise themselves into unions based on their immediate economic interests to work in the cause of Indian freedom. There will be resolutions before the Conference to repudiate Dominion Status or Federal Government, in preference to unadulterated complete independence in the interest of the masses and to disown those Indians who are at present vieing with one another in London in the name of the Indian people.

—:o:—

"VICTORY IS BOUND TO BE OURS."

(Continued from Page 1).

diers" of the Battalion distributed leaflets to the police assembled there. The leaflets which were also pasted on trees and lamp-posts asked the Police to refuse to take part in lathi charges and to resign Government service. One of the two "soldiers" Manoharlal Shah was arrested by a Sergeant after he had distributed nearly 50 leaflets.

Emergency Hospital's Report Of Casualties.

The following is the list of patients admitted in the above Hospital up-to 2 p.m.:—

1. Samai Satai
2. Kantilal Chimanlal
3. Moulvi Amid Ahmad
4. Natwarlal Mandas
5. Harishchandra Purshotam
6. Shanker Bhau Vibhute
7. Jaikison Kastorchand
8. Ebrahim Benjonji
9. Purshotam Tuljaram
10. Basantilal Motilal
11. Natwarlal Maganlal
12. Foolchand Devchand
13. Narayan Sitaram
14. Gulamali Abdulhusein
15. Amersey Lalji
16. Govind Hari
17. Devshanker Makanjee
18. Chhaganbhai Vishram Khoja
19. Gulamhusein Suleman
20. Bhagwandas M. Gandhi (Captain, Red Cross Volunteers)
21. Dagadoo Gondoo
22. V. B. Sirke,
23. Gunajee Vishram
24. Segmal Maneckchand
25. Ramchandra Narayan
26. Ramgiansingh Sukhcharansingh
27. Sitaram Laxman
28. Yeshwant Balkrishna
29. Ahmadali Kurbanhusein
30. Ebrahim Fidahusein
31. Nemana Motapa
32. Kiphayat Hemat
33. H. J. Kadri
34. Panachand Gagal
35. Baboo Bhau.

Parsi Ambulance Division Treats 15 Injured.

As the Flag Salutation Ceremony held on the Azad Maidan on Sunday was banned by the Police Commissioner, the Medical and Ambulance Officers with a large number of members of the Parsi Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas appended as usual near the Tata Statue with their Motor Ambulances, where they treated 15 injured persons.

JEWISH AMBULANCE BRIGADE HELPS WOUNDED.

At the Flag Salutation ceremony yesterday the members of the Jewish Ambulance Division with their Superintendent, opened a First-Aid Post near Tata Statue opposite Bori Bunder. They treated nine injured persons out of which 2 were head injuries, 2 on the neck and 5 on the legs.

More Tribute To Free Emergency Hospital.

Mr. N. M. Himatsingani, Larkana, Sind who visited this Hospital remarks as under:—

"If any Scoffer has doubt about the efficiency of our countrymen, he should visit the Free Emergency Hospital, Bombay. It does one's heart good to see it: so splendid and such magnificient spirit being shed over the Hospital by doctors and workers alike. I leave the Hospital with my soul ennobled. When this war is over, this institution will occupy a place of Honour."

HOW THEY DO IT IN BARDOLI.

(Continued from page 11).

we have met here and now where is the necessity for me to come there? replied Dajibhai.

Now the Sub-Inspector had no alternative but to say, "Why do your court hardships for nothing, Pay up revenue." The satyagrahi replied "That is impossible" The sub-Inspector then returned.

ILLEGAL ATTAHCMENT.

Sjt. Labhashanker of Kalaj was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 25, in default one month's more imprisonment. Sjt. Labhshanker has already undergone 5 months' imprisonment. But the Sub-Inspector went to his place and attached a buffalo belonging to him and over and above that he abused and insulted him and asked him to refrain from taking any part in this movement.

On the 24th instant, a house in Anklav was broken open by some badmashes' but finding nothing, they had to go away.

The tobacco bales of Sjt. Ranchhodbhai Kishorebhai of of Bochasan attached by the revenue clerk have been removed to Borsad for disposal by the Mamalatdar.

Some badmashes opened the lock of the pump room of a water pump in Virol and removed kerosene etc. valued at Rs. 25.

HOUSES BURNT IN VASANA

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Nov. 30.

Yet another fire in the Taluka broke out in the early hours of the night on November 27 when three houses valued at about Rs. 5,000 to 6,000 in the village of Vasana perished in the fire. The entire population of the village has migrated to the Baroda State and as a result of this the village presented a scene of deserted houses. At 3 o'clock in the night flames began to come out of the closed doors of the 3 houses and when people came to the spot after half an hour, the houses were quite ablaze and all attempts to save them from fire were of no avail. The fourth hous also would have been destroyed but for the timely action in putting down the fire, though a loss of Rs. 150 has been caused to the owner.

The owners of the houses are Bai Manekbai, aunt of Sjt. Ranchhodbhai Shankerbhai, Dahyabhai Kishabhai and Somabhai Shankerbhai. The first house is valued at about Rs. 2,000 and the other two houses are valued at Rs. 1,6000 each.

BADMASHES AT WORK.

It is rumoured that some badmashes were instigated to set fire to the house of Sjt. Dahyabhai Kishorebhai. The fire seems to have spread to the adjoining houses with the result that all the three houses perished in the fire, with only bricks being left behind.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

A Statement Corrected

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Nov. 29.

Mr. Pandya's rejoinder to the Kaira Collector's statement contains a mis-statement which requires to be immediately cleared. Mr. Pandya stated. "There has been a similar case (case of rape as recently occurred in Bardoli) of a village in Borsad Taluka raided by a disguised party of about a dozen men one night and raping a grown up Patidar girl and a woman in the presence of their relatives. But in this case the relatives dared not come out with their tale of woe for fear of people pointing their finger of pity, if not scorn at them."

NO RAPE CASE.

From the reports and information we have received of cases of thefts, dacoits and robberies, we are in a position to state definitely that not a single case of rape has occured in the Taluka. There are reports about women and girls being beaten and ornaments from their body removed but not a single case of rape or even attempt to commit rape has occured here in this Taluka.

AMERICAN JURNALIIST ON SPOT.

Mr. E. H. James of the Boston Evening Transcript, Boston, (U. S. A.) had a days' trip in the villages of the Taluka. He went to Bochasan, Ras, Sunav, Saijpur, Khanpur, and Borsad and had the good fortune of seeing for himself the sufferings and woes of Borsad peasantry. He met the people in the huts took photos of the victims of police high-handedness in Ras and also of houses burnt in Khanpur and Saijpur and was wonderstruck at the way in which the people are carrying on the Satyagraha campaign. He said, Americans were anxiously awaiting news regarding India's struggle based on the elementary principle of liberty for which America stands and so "we bless the struggle also."

When Mr. James went to Borsad to see the Mamalatadar, the "Chhota Commissioner", curiously this official was not available for the interview Mr. James had to go away disappointed as he could not take a photo of this "strong man" of Borsad.

GOODS CONFISCATED.

Goods worth Rs. 113-8-0 from the house of Vaghjibhai Mathurbhai, worth Rs. 260-0-0 from the house of Ashabhai Desaibhai, worth Rs. 72-0-0 from the house of Mangalbhai Naranbhai and worth Rs. 40-0-0 from the house of Kashibhai Kalidas, have been attached and removed from Ras.

Two retail shopkeepers of Ras, who are staying out in huts with the people of Ras but who went to the village to see their shops, were threatened by the new Bavanias and asked to close their shops and go away.

Since the last five days 2 men from the huts of Ras go daily in the morning and evening turn by turn, to the village now under police control to watch the police doings. They are abused, threatend and even beaten but these men continue to go to the village, and take up their stand near the police camp.

Madras.—The Police Commissioner has banned all demonstrations and meetings on Madras Beach, between San Thome and the Harbour on Sunday in connection with the Flag salutation.—A. P.

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"I SHALL GO TO JAIL PICKETING."

Mrs. Uma Nehru Takes A Vow.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

There was again some sensation in the city to-day when the police appeared on the scene of the picketing at the shop in Chowk of Abdul Rahim, foreign cloth dealer, where many arrests have been made recently. Fifteen arrests were made under Picketing Ordinance including those of seven women. The number of women taken in custody and conveyed jail was eight but atm the jail one woman escorted back to the city, on was let off and, it is stated, account of her old age.

The arrest of so many women ... first time here has caused great sensation and general hartal was declared in which several Muslim shop-keepers who do not ordinarily close their shops on occasions of hartal also joined.

Crowds gathered in front of the shop at which arrests were made but it was also closed shortly after and the picketing ceased.

The usual demonstrations were made. A procession was taken out and a public meeting was held in Moti Park at which Babu Purushottam Das Tandon, president of the United Provinces Congress Committee, presided in spite of the hurt which he has received on his foot as a result of an accident with which he met recently.

Mr. Tandon paid tributes to the courage and fearlessness displayed by Indian women during this movement and the manner in which they were going to jail. The arrests of women was a new experience for Allahabad but he asked the citizen not to feel nervousness. Mr. Tandon felt that it was an occasion for great pride for Allahabad and every home should 'celebrate Dewali' to-night.

Mrs. Uma Nehru expressed her feeling of gratification on the arrival of the occasion for which, she said, the people of Allahabad had been waiting for a long time. She appealed to women to take charge of picketing exclusively from to-morrow. Mrs. Nehru declared that she had taken a vow, in spite of her weak state of health due to recent illness, to picket Adul Rahim's shop alone from to-morrow as her wish was that she should be arrested at that very shop and at none else.

She had arrived at the shop of Abdul Rahim shortly after the arrests had been made to-day and she noticed she said, that several Muslims were actually weeping at seeing the arrests of women. Judging from this exhibition of Muslim sympathy, Mrs. Nehru expressed the hope that Muslim cloth merchants would also get their stock of foreign cloth sealed as directed by the Congress.

Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit said that she had been visiting homes in Allahabad almost every day for the last several months to enlist women volunteers for the Congress but she had not met with an encouraging response. She was generally told by the women that they would come out of their homes for national work when occasion arose for it. I ask you,' said Mrs. Pandit addressing the women, 'if the time has come now or not for your coming out.'

Mrs. Pandit declared that she would again start visiting homes in Allahabad from to-morrow and she would expect that at least one woman was offered by each home to be a Congress volunteer.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru and Pandit Shyam Lal Nehru aslo addressed the meeting.

It is stated that one of the women arrested to-day was to celebrate the marriage of her daughter some time this week. Mrs. Uma Nehru and Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit interviewed the women arrested to-day for several hours in jail. They discovered that the ornaments of all these prisoners on their admission had been removed from their persons and deposited in the jail. Mrs. Nehru and Mrs. Pandit had the ornaments restored to the relatives of the prisoners.—"Leader."

G. I. P. RY. TIMINGS

—:o:—

On and from 1st December 1930 a revised time table has come into force. The arrivals and departures of Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus are as shown below:—

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS.
TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains.	Arrivals. H. M.
Lahore & Lucknow Express	6- 0
Madras Mail	6-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-15
Madras Express	10-45
Deccan Queen	10-32
Poona Mail	11-10
Punjab Mail	11-45
Poona Express (Inter & III class)	12-30
Nagpur Express	14- 0
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	18-45
Poona Express	19-25
	Departures.
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	7- 30
Poona Express	8- 0
Madras Express	12-30
Poona Express Inter & III Class	14-45
Poona Mail	16- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	16-15
Deccan Queen	17- 0
Punjab Mail	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-30
Nagpur Express	22- 0
Madras Mail	22-30
Lahore & Lucknow Express	23-45

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1930.

WANTED AN ENQUIRY.

—:o:—

The reply of the Government of Bombay to the representation recently made by the Indian Chamber of Commerce with regard to the allegations of harassment of the people of Bardoli and Kaira is unworthy of any Government that professes to safeguard the interests of the people over which it rules. It is just like those weekly "appreciations" and other propagandist sheets turned out by Directors of Information to justify everything done by Government and to cry down everything done by the "agitators". The reply for the most part evades the main charge brought against the Government by the Chamber and makes capital of a few subsidiary admissions made by the latter. The Chamber admitted in its letter that it did not support the policy of non-payment of taxes "for political purposes" and that it would not object to the use of the methods allowed by the Land Revenue Code for the recovery of revenue but added that "they cannot tolerate the unjustifiably repressive policy, which can be styled as 'zulum', pursued for the recovery of the land revenue dues". After referring to the "methods of repression and force like beating, abuse and general ill-treatment with a view to terrorising the agriculturists," the Chamber stated: "If the present policy of repression and force is to continue, it will tend to alienate even those who have no sympathy at present with the movement for non-payment of taxes, as it will move them from the bottom of their hearts to see their fellowmen and women being hammered and grossly ill-treated by Government officials who, instead of being guardians of Law and Order and property turn to be quite the reverse."

This charge of unlawful coercive methods was made on first-hand evidence by two responsible representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, an ex-President of the Chamber, and Mr. J. K. Mehta, its Secretary. A similar charge was made against Government by many other independent first-hand witnesses like Mr. H. N. Brailsford, not to mention a host of Satyagrahis on the spot. Any Government that cared for public opinion would have felt that at least a 'prima facie' case had been made out and would have in their own interests instituted an independent inquiry. This they could have done without in the least weakening their claim to their "pound of flesh" the land revenue dues even when the peasant's ability to pay is practically nil and to the use of lawful methods of recovery. But Government did not make any independent inquiry. They went on as before, dismissed the reports of ill-treatment as "hysterical" stories of "casual visitors" and now come with a verbose reply to the Indian Merchants' Chamber's letter, which only adds insult to injury. Their reply to the main charge of prosecution is only a variation of the familiar formula of "use of minimum force", which can "hardly be called inhuman". "As regards the allegation of ill-treatment", they say roundly, "Government are satisfied that it is untrue." And such of the complaints "as have any foundation appear to be based on minor incidents which are grossly exaggerated." What better can be expected from a Government that is its own judge and is not responsible to the people?

Pouncing upon the Chamber's admission that it did not support the policy of non-payment of taxes "for political purposes", Government state in their reply: "This is a most important point, since whatever view may be taken of the measures adopted by Government for the recovery of land revenue, and whatever estimate may be formed of the hardships undergone by those who have refused to pay their dues, the basic fact remains that the whole problem would be solved immediately if the cultivators abandoned their unjustifiable refusal to pay their land revenue." Why, if this plea for shirking the main issue of ill-treatment is tenable, we may as well go further and say that the whole problem would be more easily and more permanently solved if the present irresponsible Government were to make room for a truly responsible one. In that case the whole campaign of Civil Disobedience will be forthwith called off. But so long as the campaign continues, thanks to the ostrich-like attitude of Lord Irwin and his advisers who refused to entertain the idea of coming to terms with Mahatma Gandhi, and, since civil resisters are by the very nature of their campaign themselves the greatest sufferers and do not wish to escape the lawful consequences of their disobedience, let Government be civil too and scrupulously follow lawful methods even in punishing law-breakers. When, however, a number of responsible, disinterested witnesses testify to officials using unlawful methods, the least that Government should do is to institute an independent inquiry. In any case it is necessary for the public to have its own elaborate inquiry of a judicial character, as Mr. Tairsee suggested in his communication to the Press. If such an inquiry should be banned, people will judge for themselves who or what is being hidden from day-light.

INDIA IN LONDON.

—:o:—

The reported political activities of the R. T. C. exhibits in London have not been, they may be assured, misunderstood in India as national achievements. The inherent logical absurdity of their position is now, in fact, universally obvious. But their social activities of which so much was heard before the R. T. C. session and so much continues to be broadcasted for the benefit of India have not received the critical attention they invite. It should be remembered that it is, mostly, at these functions that the prospects and destiny of thousands of inarticulate, unemployed and starving Indians are discussed, and, unknown to them, very often settled adversely, because the "Superiors", of their own race, of these inarticulate masses, and the "Superiors" in London of these "representatives" from India are agreed that the masses in India cannot know what is good for them.

We do not pretend to know what, exactly, the High Commissioner for India, Sir Atul Chatterji, aimed at when he declared, some months ago, that the opening of the India House in London was symbolic of "India in London". But we have known something of the dogmatic manner in which he has been, hitherto, accustomed to dispose live problems of Indian art and culture. We have also known that the information from his office gives prominece occasionally to the sale of Indian "chutney", and timber and the use of stone, rarely, if at all to the problems of Indian art and culture, of the employment of Indian artists and art-craftsmen. Is the picture of Indian "chutney", timber and stone the picture the High Commissioner for India conjures up and offers as the picture of "India in London"? Probably, he has forgotten the procedure he adopted for the design, building and decoration of India House. We, in India, who have to confront and solve the daily problems of unemployed Indian painters, architects, sculptors, designers and art-craftsmen have, decidedly, not forgotten the High Commissioner's effective bolting of the door against them. The High Commissioner for India knows and ought to know the existence of the nation-wide demand. He has ignored it. He has continued to ignore it. And he is the one who has chosen to select London "experts" on Indian art to decide the prospects and destiny of Indian artists, architects and art-craftsmen and the future of Indian art. India, it would seem, exists for the "experts" in London. "India in London" is a pious myth and a routine dope.

"By permission of the High Commissioner for India the India Society gave", so reads a report, "a Conversazione" at the India House "to meet a number of the representatives of the States and British India at the Round Table Conference". The President of the India Society described its achievements during the last twenty years. And, it is safe to prophesy that the "distinguished" assembly at the India House, with due decorum, appreciated those achievements. With the permission of the High Commissioned for India we may further conjecture, they departed from the social function happy and undisturbed. This is another picture of "India in London". Was there a single member of the "distinguished" assembly who knew and had the needful courage to protest and fight against some of the recent reactionery activities of the Society? If there was one, we shall listen to him. We are sure, however, we wait in vain.

—:o:—

AT IT AGAIN.

—:o:—

Sir John Simon is at it again. He does not miss an opportunity to portray before his countrymen a picture of India in which there are communities at logger-heads, there is a multiplicity of languages, and astounding variety in the scale of civilised existence, to impress upon them the "complexity" of the Indian problem. He would also like to be looked upon as a unique authority on India, having according to him, after two years of labour "presented a picture as fair and honest as they (the Statutory Commission) could make of existing conditions and present constitution." Sir John Simon is sore over the fact that he was left out of the Round Table Conference and it is amusing to notice that in the Ludwig Mond lecture at the Manchester University, delivered by him on Friday, he had his gibe at the Conference. "It was not very surprising", he remarked, "that the delegates, after a week of Conference had come to the conclusion that the future constitution of India ought to take count of or provide for relations likely to develop between British India and Indian States." The suggestion is that the idea of a Federation originated with the Statutory Commission, who elaborated upon the views tentatively expressed in the Montford Report. But Sir John Simon and the British politicians who are keen on side-tracking the Conference work on to a discussion of the Federation scheme instead of tackling straightforwardly the issue of Dominion Status, demanded by the Indian Moderates, ought to know that Nationalist India sees through the whole game.

WINTER CLOTHING IN PRISONS.

—:o:—

Mr. A. V. Thakkar writes:—

Thousands of political and non-political prisoners are in jail in this and other provinces. I have no knowledge of provision in jails of other provinces, but I can say without fear of contradiction that enough warm blankets and jackets are not being provided in the Central Prisons at Sabarmati and Yeravda. If my memory is correct, the jail manual rules provide that in the winter each prisoner should be provided with two blankets for covering at night, and one warm jacket for use of the body. But hardly half the number of the prisoners in both these jails are provided with the second blanket and the jacket. Fortunately prisoners in the Sabarmati jail have been allowed to have their own blankets from home, and many have therefore taken advantage of that concession, but the Yeravda Jail Superintendent would not allow that, nor would he accept any charitable person making a present of blankets for jail use. It is a well known fact that in Yeravda most of the political prisoners are housed in the tents and not in 'pakka' houses, and the cold there is intense and severe. Notwithstanding this a very large number of politicals have not been, I understand, yet provided with the luxury of a second blanket. Will the authorities be humane enough to see to this?

THE SWADESHI MIND.

—:o:—

VALUES IN REALITY.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

I am told hero-worship is a national crime, if not, altogether, an individual sin. I listen to learn. And, I learn to advance. I go further. I worship nothing except the freedom and noble sanctity of life. If hero-worship is a national crime, is the worship of class or caste or province of "society" snobdom, of the "influence" of wealth or of the "eminence" of smug "respectability," nationally less criminal? Are the sentimental cant and the far-flung finality of the dogmatic platitudes invariably indulged in by smug "eminence" and conveniently profitable and "respectable" leadership less fatal to national advancement? Let us observe and examine the things and affairs of common, or shall we say, "popular" worship. For, it is essential that a dispassionate examination of the elements which constitute the Swadeshi mind should, at the present vital moment of the nation's existence, now be boldly undertaken. After all, it is the mind and it will be the mind that has made and will make the nation, the mind that is free, alert, informed, perpetually vigilant and it will be and should be constantly aspiring and determined.

IDEAS AND THE INDIVIDUAL.

Hero-worship implies both insensitiveness and immunity from criticism. How many Indians in the history of modern India have been the subject and object of perpetual criticism, of persistent and obstinate disbelief, of undisguised sarcasms and even sneers that have been for years the lot of Mahatma Gandhi? The preliminary to the winning logic of his ideas and ideals for national and international advancement bears, not infrequently, the same precautionary and apologetic tone. Mrs. M. Cousins, to recall a recent example, is only one of the many who have joined the movement for national advancement but refused to "pawn" their individual judgment to the Mahatma. Therefore, it is possible to leave the Mahatma alone. But it is necessary to understand his ideas and ideals and, when they win individual conviction, to work them out. If that is so, the worship is transferred and transferrable from the Mahatma to the ideas and ideals of advancement he represents.

SENTIMENTAL ATTACHMENT.

Mahatma Gandhi has seldom claimed and still seldom received immunity from criticism. Compare him with the other Indian "leaders" in every field of national culture and advancement who court "popular," sentimental, devotion and attachment and consistently avoid intelligent, purposive, criticism. Observe the insular class, the petty creeds, the narrow outlook and the smug "eminence" which enablee them to air, with sickening and perpetual prominence, their soft-cushioned cant and conveniently antique platitudes. Is this variety of the worship of "eminence" less harmful to the nation? Has this "popular" worship disappeared? Only a few days ago the intellectuals in India were offered the opportunity to examine the intrinsic worth of the statements formulated by Sir M. Visweswaryya in the address he delivered to the university men at the Annamalai Chetty college.

WORKERS. NOT THINKERS.

How did they examine the statements? They examined the statements as they have been examining the statements of all "eminent" Indian "leaders." They presumed that he was right. They agreed, with accustomed decorum and reverence, that there were, as he laid down, an over-production of "thinkers" and an under-production of "workers." If another "eminent" Indian "leader" would offer them a contrary proposition, they would agree with him also with, of course, the traditional decorum and reverence of indiscriminate and sterile intellectual passivity. The "popular" worship of the "eminence" of Sir M. Visweswaryya implies that there is, in the first place, no difference between "thinkers" like, say, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, Arabindo Gosh, Prof. Radhakrishna and "Sadhu" Vaswani, Sarojini Naidu or Dr. James H. Cousins. Secondly, it would also imply that such clear-cut insight and courageous foresight as one finds in the writings of Sister Nivedita or, to refer to the present, of thinkers of such rare virility as indicated by Prof. Radhakrishnan are a common garden plant existence in India. Is that really so?

PARENTS' POINT.

If Sir M. Visweswaryya had the benefit of obtaining guidance from dispassionate and unmuddled thinkers, he would have been saved from, at least, three of his big and mistaken superstitions. First, he would have known that an ancient platitude is not a new discovery. Secondly, the platitude about the disease is not its remedy. Finally, the tribute to and worship of "eminence" is neither the test, nor the function nor the justification of practically purposive and definitely fruitful leadership. My friend in the train, on the seat opposite, misses the parents' point of view from the speech of Sir M. Visweswarayya he reads out. He knows all about the national importance and ne-

(Continued on page 7.)

CAN IMPERIALISM SAVE BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA?

CAUSES OF CONTINUOUS DECLINE ANALYSED.

(BY VISHNUGUPTA.)

It is quite obvious that the question of British trade in India is of the greatest importance as regards the problem of the political relationship of India and Great Britain, though the British have always been chary not to connect openly this question with the problem of India's freedom. In recent times, however, the political situation in this country has reached a stage, which heralds the advent of momentous changes in the political relationship of the two countries. The question of British trade with India has assumed supreme importance, and it is essential to throw some light on this subject. The purpose of this and following articles is to study (1) the course of British trade in India during the post-war period; (2) the effect of the present political movement on the British trade in India; and (3) the position of British trade under conditions india, if they do set in soon, which will make her feel that they enjoy genuine political and economic freedom.

STATISTICAL SURVEY.

Great Britain enjoys the greatest share in British India's foreign trade. If we take the figures for 1928-29, we find that out of the total imports of the value of Rs. 253 crores the imports of British goods were 113 crores: while out of total exports from British India of the value of Rs. 330 crores, the exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 69 crores. The following comparative table will clearly show the high place occupied by the United Kingdom in the foreign trade of British India:—

Name of Country	Percentage of share in the total foreign trade of British India in 1928-29
United Kingdom	31.4
U. S. A.	9.7
Japan	9.0
Germany	8.2
France	3.9
Italy	3.9
Belgium	3.4
Java	3.4
Other Countries	27.1
	100.

There are several causes which explain the high percentage of British share in Indian trade, of which the political one is not the all important one. While it is no doubt true that her political connection with, or rather domination over, India has very materially helped her in pushing her trade with India, there is a danger of attributing too much importance to the political factor. Other causes have also contributed to the growth of British trade in India quite independently of the political factor. Firstly, the Industrial Revolution in England was 50 years ahead of that in any other country; and this increased tremendously the British trade in all the countries of the world, including India. In the second place, Great Britain is an over-industrialised country in the sense in which neither Germany nor U. S. A. is industrialised.

Though the other countries like Germany or U. S. A. have highly developed their manufacturing industries, they have unlike Great Britain, counter industries like agriculture of sufficient strength to maintain the equilibrium of their national economic life, and have also a

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Tribute to Bombay.

"We are still suffering from the Indian boycott, which continues rather acute." That is the wail of a Liverpool broker, expressed in a letter to a Bombay firm. It does not look like a weakening boycott. We feel confident that the few Bombay dealers in foreign cloth who are still vacillating whether they should continue the boycott which they had declared in May last will soon follow the example of their comrades in Bombay and Ahmedabad and continue the boycott till 5th May, the anniversary of Mahatmaji's incarceration. It is gratifying to learn that attempts are being made in Madras to follow the lead of Bombay. We trust Mr. S. Satyamurthi, the successor of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari as the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Council of Action, will take active steps to put into effect his appeal to the people to intensify the boycott. As regards Calcutta, Mr. Brailsford himself paid tribute to the determination of Bengal to make the Swadeshi—Boycott movement a success, when he remarked in a recent interview that although on the surface the foreign cloth boycott is not so evident in Calcutta as in Bombay, it had penetrated Bengal deep enough to indicate the stability of the movement.

Who is Alien?

The continuous harassment to which Mr. Manilal Kothari is being subjected reflects little credit on the the authorities harassing him. When due for his release from his first term of imprisonment he ought in justice to have been given some time as a free man before he was suspected afresh But he continued to be detained in jail on unwarranted suspicion. Not content with this, the Government of Bombay passed orders deporting him out of British territory under the Foreigners Act, as if he were an undesirable alien. When on his way to Wadhwan City under British police custody, he arrived at the Wadhwan Civil Station, two European officers in State service served him with an order to quit the station in three minutes It remains to be seen what sort of harassment is in store for him in Wadhwan City. The public may judge meanwhile how desperate the authorities must be feeling in dealing with even the most peaceful "agitators." Can any Indian consider Mr. Manilal as an "alien"?

The Optimist.

The easy optimism of the Governor of Bombay as expressed in his speech at the St. Andrew's Day Dinner is perhaps explained by the hearty character of a Scotch dinner and "the spirit of conviviality" that he referred to in his speech. With a Britisher's natural instinct he dwelt at some length on the economic conditions in the city and the country and remarked: "I do not think we shall prove unduly optimistic if we now cherish the hope that we have turned the corner, and that though the path ahead may still be long and arduous, the outcome from our present depression is in sight". This sentiment he has expressed often and often and reminds one of a British businessman's remark that the outlook of British trade in India "is charged with that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick", that "affairs are always going to be better next week, but when next week arrives the long-expected revival is again postponed".

Evading Responsibility.

Few businessmen will agree with Sir Frederick Sykes' view that the economic depression in India is mainly due to world causes and that it is aggravated by political conditions in India, "by the artificial restrictions that trade is now subjected to by a certain section of the people for political purposes". Businessmen in India are almost unanimous in the view that the present economic depression in India is due mainly to the ruinous currency policy of Government and that the Swadeshi-Boycott movement in the country, whatever its effect upon Britain, has helped to mitigate rather than to aggravate the depression in India. Through that movement the public have given to our industries the protection which Government have denied to them.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS SHOULD BLESS BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

Swadeshi Spirit Their Greatest Friend.

WILL THEY PROFIT BY UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY?

(By Our Commercial Correspondent)

Apart from spectacular demonstrations involving technical breaches of the law the main plank in the constructive programme of the Congress is the boycott of foreign cloth and mass support to Indian industries. Nothing can be a greater tribute to the national movement than that boycott of foreign textiles has come to stay in spite of the tough fight put up by foreign vested interests. The Britisher shrewd shop-keeper as he is, began to realise the potentiality of the movement even in the beginning, though the Anglo-Indian Press keeps up the farce of saying that the boycott has failed. The Indian Industries Association, which appears to be neither Indian nor an Association, if one can judge from its policy and membership, began to damn the boycott movement instead of harnessing it to the promotion of Indian industries on whose behalf it is shedding crocodile tears.

TRAGIC EPISODE.

The boycott movement has been more sinned against than sinning and the most tragic part of the episode is that the very beneficiaries proved to be its opponents in the beginning. The evil effects of trade depression and the follies of the official fiscal policy were put on the shoulders of the Congress. The motives of the patriotic merchants were misrepresented and canards were spread that merchants were going on merrily in deals of foreign cloth under the cloak of hartal by hoodwinking the Congress. But facts are obstinate and figures tell the truth.

MR. BIRLA CHAMPIONS BOYCOTT.

Mr. G. D. Birla in an interview hailed the boycott movement as the sheet anchor of Indian industries in a very critical period of trade depression. To those of the millowners who complained of the accumalation of stock in the early part of the movement, he gave a crushing reply that almost all the mills of Bombay would have been forced to close down but for the boycott movement. The movement, according to him, gave a deathblow to foreign competition and left the Indian markets free for Indians goods. The doles of protection which the Bombay millowners got from the Government through their manoeuring would not have enabled them to tide over the crisis. The movement enabled them to bold their heads above water in the dark days of trade crisis and world depression. Now the Indian textile industry is well off, and a boon is in store for the millowners, if only they know how to harness it to the benefit of the industry and the country.

Mr. George Slocombe, in an article in the "Nation" of New York says "If the boycott lasts for another year, most of the national advantages of the British rule in India will have disappeared." The boycott has already dealt a blow to Lancashire, and the Indian millowners can become heir to "the material advantages" lost by Britain, if only they knew how to harness the tide.

PROFIT BY SITUATION.

The statistical table I give below shows stocks of Bombay mill cloth at the end of every month. Owing to ruinous economic condition there was a gradual rise in stocks and the highest limit was reached in the month of August. Since then there is sharp decline in stocks and if the boycott movement continues as it does, for which there is every reason to believe, we are reaching a period in the next three months when there is all possibility for scarcity of cotton textile stocks in this country. Some of the Rabi and cotton crops are about to move and this will bring little cash to Indian Agriculturists to enable them to buy some clothing.

TEXTILE STOCKS

1930	
April	166,000
May	171,000
June	187,000
July	199,000
August	201,000
September	181,000
October	164,000
November Approximate	135,000
December expected	100,000

Total Imports Of Piecegoods.

Total imports of cotton Piecegoods from all countries of all discriptions into Bombay in October 1930 and for the first 10 months of this year compared with the past 2 years are as under:—

	Yards.
Total For Oct. 1930	7,722,425
Jan. to Octo. 1930	280,121,286
Jan. to Dec. 1929	564,835,376
Jan. to Dec. 1928	548,552,993

A Comparison.

Total Imports of cotton piecegoods of all discriptions from the United Kingdom into Bombay in October 1930 and for the first 10 months of this year compared with the past 2 years are as under:—

	Yards.
Grey Plain	45,631
White Bleached	1,160,510
Printed	1,243,784
Dyed	793,549
Woven Coloured	239,640
Fents	14,959
Piecegoods Artificial Silk	51,643
Canvas	1,432
Total October 1930	3,551,148
Jan. to Oct. 1930	137,108,458
Jan. to Dec. 1929	280,800,667
Jan. to Dec. 1928	350,467,936

It may be mentioned that the boycott movement was started during April 1930, when foreign manufacturers had large number of unfilled orders so imports during the early months did not show any alarming fall but at present monthly imports are about 7 million yards against an average of 47 million yards and the present declining trend of imports makes us believe in coming months they will sink to about half of the present rate.

Thus it is abundantly proved that there is every possibility of India facing a severe cloth famine in the near future, if not within the next three months. The law of supply and demand is immutable. It is to be hoped that the indigenous of manufacturing industry will seize the opportunity and take adequate measures for producing cloth in adequate quantity—for clothing 321 crores of India's population.

JUBBULPORE LEADERS SENTENCED.

—:o:—

18 Months R. I. For Provincial President.

JUBBULPORE Nov. 26.

Sjt. Sayad Ahamad, the Provincial President of C. P. (Hindi), was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 750 or, in default, 3 months' further imprisonment. Sjt. R. S. Heble and Sjt. Mahadev Prasad, President and Secretary, District Congress Committee, Jubbulpore, respectively, were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, 2 months' further confinement.

Both Sjts. Sayad Ahamad and R. S. Heble were placed in "B" Class.

All these were arrested on the Jawaharlal Day under Section 145, I. P. C.

UNFAIR BRITISH COMPETITION.

—:o:—

Rate Cutting War Condemned.

CHITTAGONG PUBLIC MEETING

The public assembled on Friday under the chairmanship of Maulana Abdulmabud was held and the following resolutions carried unanimously (!) In view of the fact that the British India Steam Navigation have started unfair competition by reducing passages and freights in the Chittagong-Rangoon Coastal Lines with indegenous company namely the Bengal-Burma Steam Navigation Company, which had been floated with Indian capital, managed by Indian in order to remove hardships and unfair treatment meted out to Indian passengers by the foreign steamship companies and whereas the present method of canvassing has created considerable inconvenience and nuisance to the public in the town and mofussil, this public meeting urges upon the Government to take immediate steps for necessary legislations in standardising the rates of passages and freights, so as to put a stop to such unfair competition and canvassing in the interest of Indian capital and convenience to the public.

APPOINT COMMITTEE.

(2) Whereas the Bengal Coasting Steam Navigation Company recently have waged a rate war against the Bengal-Burma Steam Navigation Company which have undertaken service in the Chittagong Maungdaw Line and which have been authorised to carry Royal Mails this public meeting requests the Government to appoint a committee of 5 members, two from officials and three from the Indian merchants to enquire into for legislation under the Repealed Act No. 13 of 1930 Section 54-A subjection (1) of the Inland Steam Vessels Act 1917.

BOMBAY'S NEW HINDI DAILY.

It has been decided to start a new Hindi (half anna) daily newspaper, under the editorship of Pandit Niranjan Sharma Ajit, from Bombay. The first issue will come out on Tuesday 2nd December. Mr. Ajit is a well-know Hindi journalist and an active member of the Working Committee of the All-India Indian States Peoples' Conference.

END OF ATLAS MILL STRIKE.

—:o:—

Workers Asked To Maintain Solidarity.

G. K. U. MEETING AT MAZAGAON.

A meeting of the workers of the Ttlas Mills, Mazagaon was held under the auspices of the "Bombay Girni (Red flag) Union" at Bhajiwalla Wadi, on Saturday evening. The proceedings of the meeting began with the most workers' song "Nakare pe danka laga hai." Mr. S. V. Deshpande addressing the meeting congratulated the workers on the successful termination of the strike. He said that in the course of their struggle in defence of their class interests they had achieved that unity among the rank and file which was the essential condition of the victory. They must maintan this united militant start, and for this purpose join and strengthen the Union. He asked them to form a mill committee and explained its function.

Mr. Philip Antone, Mr. Kedar Gupte and Mr. Abdur Rehman while endorsing Mr. Deshpande's point of view, dealt with the necessity of maintaining the solidarity and unity of the whole working class in order to achieve still greater sucess for the workers.

The workers demanded that a centre of the Union should be opened immediately at Mazgaon. It was decided to place the suggestion before the Managing Committee of the Union.

A Mill Committee composed of representatives from different departments was elected. The meeting terminated after the singing of the "International."

THE SWADESHI MIND.

(Continued from Page 6

cessity of technical education and skilled labour. He has known it for the last three decades. That is not what he wants to know from Sir M. Visweswarayya. He wants to know what is to happen to his boy whose technical education has cost him not less than Rs. 20,000, an amount representing the hard-earned savings of a lifetime. Will Sir M. Visweswarayya tell us how he proposes to deal with expert Indian aeronaut? Another Indian who has specialised abroad in fuel economics would find Sir Visweswarayya's speech not, by any chance, inspiring. The architect from the North, duly qualified by expert guidance from abroad, finds he has no chance to stand against the monopolised power of the P. W. D. And, the thousands of Indian artisans and art-craftsmen, in the textile, metal and wood-ware industries gifted with technical knowledge and skilled labour, search for helpful, practical, assistance from the university pedagogues, in vain. Not one word in the elaborate rigmarole of Sir M. Visweswarayya suggests his inclination, much less his determination, to fight for the legitimate chance and opportunity of the employment of Indian technical knowledge and skilled labour.

WORKERS' POINT.

What is the use, what is the justification, of Sir M. Visweswarayya's "eminence"? The parent's point of view is the worker's point of view. (Both are found missing from his speech. And, he has proved that he belongs to that identical class of "thinkers" whose over-production he deplores. He has not taken the skilled-worker's, the technical expert's point of view. He has taken the pedantic point of view of the "eminent" Indian "leader." He has failed to stand the test of leadership. He has avoided it in favour of outworn, antique platitudes. Nation-wide unemployment and poverty are the price we pay for the worship of aimless "eminence." And, if the young, growing mind of India seeks its national values in daily and significant realities, it will insist and demand the test for leadership and award the national title to those who endeavour to earn it, not to those who persistently and pompously proclaim it: "Behind the work of Einstein there were," says Bernaard Shaw, "not only the brains of the man of science but the intuition of the artist." And, Einstein faced the intrusion and publicity "for the poorest of the poor in the world." Einstein challenges "not facts, but axioms of science."

S. I. GENERAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

An interesting function was held in Sohrab House, Hornby Road, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Bombay Branch of the South Indian General Assurance Co., Ltd.. Mr. K. C. Pandalai welcomed the guests on behalf of the Company.

Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, who presided, proved by figures that India was miserably far behind the other Western countries, and the scope for the present Indian companies was very wide.

German Scientist ON Godrej's Toilet Soaps

Bombay, 25th April, 1930.

MESSRS. GODREJ SOAPS LTD.

BOMBAY

Gentlemen,

I am out on a two years' world tour. I enclose in admiration of the ideal soap you are making, my honest appreciation of it. I am a Scientist, devoting all my time to the study of the human health and specially the skin.

A German, I was led to use your soap in Munich, Germany, by an advertisement I had read in an Indian Paper and your claim that it was made from vegetable oils induced me to do so. My honest conviction and the careful observation both by use and experiment are embodied in the testimonial sent herewith.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) KARL LUSURTZE.

CERTIFICATE

As a Scientist interested in bodily health, I have devoted years of study to the functions of the skin, which as we all know is a hard-working organ. Much depends on the way the skin discharges its several functions apart from its obvious protective duty. It serves to rid the body of a great deal of waste in the form of sweat through numberless pores.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balsamic effect of the oils used, promotes the vigorous tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your Soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

I specially lay stress on its qualities as a deodorant of offensive perspiration so worrying to many a female beauty. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified especially with regard to the hair they prize so much. I am a constant user of your No. 1 Soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap.

You are at liberty to make any use of this unsolicited testimonial.

BEWARE!

Majority of Soap Manufacturers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and are made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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PATTUS—A piece sufficient for a Coat. Plain and Coloured. Width 20".
Rs. 6-6-0 to 7-10-0 per piece.

TWEEDS—Coloured and Designed Khadi. Width 27" @ Rs. 1 8-0, 1-10-0, & 1-12-0 per yd.

BLANKETS—Coloured Ground with big sqrares length 3 yds.—width 54" to 64"
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Bazar Last Day

Sunday, 7th December 1930

Address :—

Seth Velji Lakhamshi Nappu Hall,

MATUNGA—(G I P. Ry.)

Bazar Organised by

A. I. S. A. KHADI BHANDAR,
396, Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY 2.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

—:o:—

Complaint Against Local Editors Dismissed.

(From a Correspondent).

MANGALORE, Nov. 27.

In the Court of the First Class Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mangalore, Mr. R. Subramanya Iyer, a complaint for alleged defamation under Sec. 499 and 500 I.P.C. had been filed by Mr. J. C. Lobo of the Hotel D'Metropole at Hampankatta, against the Editors, printers and publishers of the two local Kannada Weeklies the "Rashtrabandu" and the "Kanteerava," alleging that certain news of a defamatory character against him had been puolished in their weeklies, somewhere in last June.

The complaint against the papers was that they had published news that he had put up a board threatening violence against peaceful picketers, who were picketing his foreign liquor shop at Hampankatta.

It might be remembered that the complaint had once formerly been filed before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. A. Krishnaya Pantulu, against the Editors, publishers and printers of three weeklies," including the "Navayuga," and the complaint had been dismissed. In the revision, the District Magistrate ordered a re-trial, and on Friday last, when the case was taken up the complainant or his vakil was not present and the Magistrate after waiting for some time dismissed the case under Section 259 Cr. P. C.

'PATHOLOGY OF PRINCES"

—:o:—

Gauba's New Book.

(From a Correspondent).

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

Kanahyalal Gauba, Author, "Uncle Sham" has written another importanee book. This time the book deals with the problem of Indian States and is entitled "H. H. or the Pathology of Princes!" In main it attempts to meet the claim of the States for internal autonomy and sovereignty carefully avoiding personal issues. The book is an amazing indictment on the present admnistration of many States.

PERFECT PEACE IN AFGHANISTAN

—:o:—

Afghan Consul's Statement.

The Afghan Consul writes:—In its issue of 26th instant the "Times of India," Bombay has published under the heading of "Afghan Tribes again Restive" a lengthy report from its special correspondent at Peshawar who states to have gathered this information from "Paras" and other vernacular press. In order to avoid any misapprehensions that such reports might cause, this Consulate thinks that it must contradict the reports. Certain newspapers of Lahore, publish incorrect reports about the present regime in Afghanistan.

About the tribes of Sulaiman Khel, it is will known that they, all except their aged, women, children, and sick, descend to the plains in this part of the year. Three months ago, they all paid to the government their dues of the last two years and are loyal. This Consulate assures that peace and tranquility prevails all over Afghanistan and every one is passing his life peacefully.

...INE PROBLEM.

:0:

...TICISM OF BRITISH POLICY.

...n New York writes:—...n 1917, Lord Balfour ple...e British government to ...establishment in Palestine of ...national home for the Jewish people," it seemed almost too good to be true. It was too good to be true. It was not true. The pledge, like the conflicting pledge of Constantinople to the Russians, of Syria to the French, of "rectifications" to the Italians, of independence for the Arabs, of self-determination to everybody, arose from no sudden conversion to Zionism; it was a product of war-time distress. Britain needed the help of the Jews and was ready to promise almost anybody almost anything.

Now Britain finds her conflicting promises embarrassing, and the political strategists of the British Empire, balancing Jewish public opinion in the Western world against Arab opinion in the highly inflammable and intensely strategic countries about the Suez Canal and the Persian Gulf, have decided that on the whole it will be safer to let down the Jews than further to inflame the Moslems.

The decision, of course, is veiled in noble phrases, as is the custom of governments. The decisions of the past, which faced in the other direction, were equally hedged about with qualifying words to which the British government may point as justification, for its present action. But only a legalist would do so. For in 1922 Britain, through Winston Churchill, then Colonial Secretary, was explicit that the Jewish people "should know that it is in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance," and added that "for the fulfilment of this policy it is necessary that the Jewish community in Palestine should be able to increase its numbers by immigration." The terms of the mandate granted Britain by the League of Nations (we sometimes forget that technically Britain is in Palestine as agent of the League) also provide that Britain shall "facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and encourage in cooperation with the Jewish Agency close settlement by Jews upon the land." Now Britain finds no suitable conditions for Jewish immigration the suspension of Jewish immigration ordered last May is confirmed, and the government announces that "there remains no margin of land available for agricultural settlements by new immigrants."

As a result, Dr. Weizmann, Lord Melchett, Felix Warburg, and the other Jewish leaders who have been urging their insistent brethren of the Eastern countries to have faith in Britain have resigned their posts in the Jewish Agency. They feel that the decision of the British Labor Government is a slap in their faces, doubly sharp because of the manner of its announcement. The Zionists had a right, under the terms of the mandate, to expect to be consulted before any such important decision was proclaimed. In their conversations with British officialsdom they thought they had been given, as late as last summer, a precisely opposite expectation. Mr. Warburg, in unusually direct terms, accuses Lord Passfield of deceiving them.

Mr. Baldwin and other Tory leaders have expressed their indignation at the abandonment of the Balfour policy. But the moral of the incident would seem to be: Put not your trust in empire. The Tories may be moved by electoral considerations; they are probably even more moved by fear that concessions to Arab in Palestine may strengthen Eastern nationalism elsewhere, weakening the Empire in Egypt, in the lands about the Persian Gulf, and in India. They differ from the Labor Government in their judgment of the profit to the British Empire that is all. It would be unrealistic, in 1930, to expect the British Empire, under Laborite, Liberal, or Tory, long to defend the Jewish outposts in Palestine for merely sentimental reasons.

This is not Dr. Weizmann's first resignation. At Berlin in August, after he had stated frankly his conviction that there could never be a Jewish state in Palestine and advocated something like the Magnes-Bergmann plan of a frank acceptance of bi-nationalism, he resigned. The opposition was too intense. Those who felt then that his goal was too modest, his faith in England too great, must now feel justified. To many Jews the Passfield statement will seem a complete justification of the principles of the so-called revisionists who insist that Zionists can be content with nothing less than a Jewish majority, even if forced, "even though the native inhabitants are opposed."

It seems to us rather that this bitter disillusionment proves the long vision and clear statesmanship of Dr. Judah Magnes, rector of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Dr. Magnes was bitterly attacked because he insisted that the Jewish national home must not rest upon British bayonets, but must be established in cooperation with the Arabs, even though their hands were red with Jewish blood. The event has proved that British bayonets are frail reeds for Jewish support, and Palestine lies in the heart of an Arab world.

FINGER-PRINTS AND POLITICAL PRISONERS.

:0:

MR. PRAKASAM'S LETTER TO THE LAW MEMBER.

Mr. K. Iswara Dutt writes in the "Hindu":

It was thought that when once Congressmen were convicted for offences relating to the Satyagraha movement, there was an end to police repression and bureaucratic harassment. But that is wrong. I am now in a position to throw fresh light on the way in which the poor Satyagrahis are being victimised even in jails after my talk with some of the political prisoners who have been recently released.

I understand that the Inspector-General of Police presumably under instructions from the local Government, has issued a circular that persons convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, are required to give their finger-prints under Act 33 of 1920, (Section 3, clauses A-1 and B-1)—Prisoners' Identification Act, and the political prisoners in the Cannanore jail are being required to submit themselves to the humiliating process of giving the finger-prints. Day in and day out the Malabar police are said to be visiting the Cannanore jail for this purpose. Leading men like Messrs. Prakasam, Venkatappayya, and Sambamurti and others seem to have felt that it is absolutely illegal to apply this Act to political prisoners and already Messrs. Sambamurti, Annapurnaiah, T. V. C. Nair, P. Suryaprakasa Rao, Dr. K. L. Narasimha Rao, and Kunhiraman Nambiar have refused to submit themselves to this humiliation. Twenty-eight politicals, I also understand, were charged for this under Section 186, I.P.C., tried within the jail premises and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. None of them offered any defence but submitted a statement while Dr. K. L. Narasimha Rao even declined to make a statement. Mr. T. V. C. Nair sent a telegram to the Law Member on the eve of his conviction protesting again police high-handedness in asking civil resisters to give finger-prints and Mr. T. Prakasam is reported to have addressed a long letter to the Law Member on the same subject. It is also understood that Major Khandwalla, Superintendent of the Cannanore jail, addressed the Government on the matter.

I appeal to the public generally and the press particularly to take up this question immediately and see that this petty and obnoxious harassment of political prisoners by adopting methods which are at best intended for thieves, dacoits, or murderers, is given up.

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HYDROCELE
WITHOUT OPERATION
In 15 Minutes At One Sitting.
IN BOMBAY
From 27th November to 4th December.
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

ELEPHANTS CHARGE LION MASCOT

:0:

Crowd Scattered During Mayoral Procession.

SCENE ON THAMES EMBANKMENT

LONDON, Nov. 11, (By Mail).

About twenty people, mostly women and children, were injured when four elephants in the Lord Mayor's procession were startled outside King's College on the Thames Embankment writes a correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian."

The procession was on the return journey from the Law Courts, and when it reached the College the students were holding up their mascot, a large red lion. The foremost elephant, which was in the Empire trade group with a mahout, rushed at the mascot and seized it in its trunk.

Eight students were holding the mascot and they dropped it and ran into the College. One, however, was unable to get away and was chased round a tree. The crowd was scattered in all directions, and several women and children were knocked down. They were taken to the refectory of King's College and treated by St. John Ambulance men for cuts and bruises. They were afterwards taken to hospital, but were not detained.

The elephants went as far as the entrance of the College and then turned round and went back into the procession, their keepers having them under control in about ten minutes.

CHASED ROUND A TREE

Mr. L. Geffon, of Torrington Square, one of the students who were holding up the mascot, said to a reporter: "We were cheering and waving the mascot when the largest elephant suddenly cantered over and seized it. My fellow-students ran back into the College, but I was not quick enough and the elephant chased me round a tree. I was able however, to run across the Embankment. There were nine keepers in charge of the elephants, and the foremost one had a mahout on its back. The elephants ran round for about ten minutes, when the keepers were able to pacify them.

Mr. Peter Vogel, a special constable on duty at the entrance to the College, said: "The students were holding up their lion mascot and shouting, when suddenly the first elephant, catching sight of it, made a dive and caught hold of the mascot and scattered the students. The other three elephants also ran after the mascot. There was a crowd of several hundred at that point and they ran in all directions. Women and children were trapmled on by the crowd, but as far as I could see the elephants did not tread on or injure anyone."

Mr. Hary Barnett, of Barking Road London, E., who received an injury to his head when the elephants stampeded, said to a reporter: "Several students were holding up a red lion mascot and were letting off fireworks when the elephants passed. The biggest elephant in front looked round and ran through the crowd. It grapsed the mascot in its trunk, and the other elephants followed him and the crowd was scattered. I was knocked over and badly trampled on. I could not see what happened after that."

Eleven persons were treated at Charing Cross Hospital for slight injuries, but no one was detained. Others were taken to St. Thomas's and Westminster Hospitals.

TEASED BY STUDENTS

Mr. Race Power, of Brixton Hill, manager of Power's Dancing Elephants, said to a reporter "The elephants, which belonged to my wife are all about thirty years old. This is the first time in our whole experience that they have been involved in anything of the kind. They are four big pets and they are as good as little children. It is regrettable that the college students teased them in this unhappy way. That was the cause of the whole trouble.

"I was there and saw the whole thing myself. I shouted to the students to drop their stuffed lion, and instead of doing so they dragged it with them. Naturally the elephants followed it and tried to reach it until it was dropped. As soon as they saw what it actually was they turned away and immediately quietened down. The lion is the natural enemy of the elephant, and it was a shame to tease our quartet.

"They investigated for themselves what the mascot was, and turned away with disdain when they saw it was simply a stuffed toy. If they had stampeded in the real sense there would have been a terrible loss of life, but these elephants have never stampeded. They have been very carefully trained. The elephants did not touch anyone. Any injuries sustained were received in the scramble to get away."

CAN IMPERIALISM SAVE BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA?

(Continued from page 6.)

large supply of raw materials at home But England has to depend more than any other country upon foreign trade for the maintenance of her economic life.

STEADY DECLINE.

Keeping this in mind, let us see now what has been the trend of the British trade in India during the period under review. The following table tells its own story:—

Year.	Total imports into British India in crores of Rs. (1)	Imports from U.K. into British India in crores of Rs. (2)	Percentage of (3) to (2) (3)
Averagee of 1909-10 to 1913-14	146	92	62.7
1919-20	203	105	50.5
1920-21	335	205	61.0
1921-22	266	151	56.7
1922-23	233	140	60.3
1923-24	228	132	57.5
1924-25	347	134	54.5
1925-26	266	115	50.9
1926-27	231	111	47.8
1927-23	250	119	48.0
1928-29	253	113	45.6

The imports from United Kingdom which consist chiefly of the manufactured articles formed during the pre-war quinquennial 62.7 per cent of the total imports of private merchandise. But the course of trade during the decade following the pre-war period shows a definite trend of proportionate decline in the British imports into this country. Moreover, while the real value of imports in India in 1928-29 is more than the value of imports during the pre-war period, as calculated from the index number of prices of imported articles, the real value of British imports in 1928-29 is considerably less than the value of British imports during the pre-war quinquennial The causes of this are not in the least political: for if anything, the British trade has prospered more during the period of Non-Co-operation Movement as compared with the later years.

CAUSES OF THE DECLINE.

These are mainly two, viz., (1) the change in the nature of the import trade in India, especially with regard to cotton manufactures, and (2) the increasing competition of other countries which England has to face. As regards the first cause, the imports of cotton manufactures amounted to Rs. 53 crores or 36.4 per cent of the total imports during the quinquennial 1909-10 to 1913-14; while in 1928-29 they were of the value of 67 crores or 26.5 per cent only. But it is the cotton manufactures which constitute the most predominant part of the British import trade in India. In the second place: Great Britain has to face very keen competition from countries like U. S. A., Japan and Germany, and they are all bidding fair to compete with much greater success in future. The following tables give the percentages of the imports of certain articles from these countries into British India for the years 1913-14 and 1928-29:—

MACHINERY.

Country.	1913-14. p.c.	1928-29. p.c.
U. K.	89.8	16.8
U. S. A.	3.3	11.3
Germany	5.6	6.2

VEHICLES.

Country.	1913-14. p.c.	1928-29. p.c.
U. K.	71.3	20.9
U. S. A.	15.1	47.0
Canada	Nil.	25.4

COTTON GOODS.

Country.	1913-14. p.c.	1928-29. p.c.
U. K.	90.1	71.3
Japan	1.8	18.3
Italy	1.5	2.2

HARDWARE.

Country.	1913-14. p.c.	1928-29. p.c.
U. K.	57.2	38.0
U. S. A.	9.7	11.7
Germany	18.2	32.2
Japan	1.5	5.5

Though it is true that the United Kingdom still maintains a predominant position in the import trade of India, it is as clear as day-light that she is losing her ground steadily, partly due to the greater development of manufacturing industries in India herself, but mainly due to the competition of Western countries and Japan. It is also clear that the change in the position of British trade in India which has been brought about before the present political unrest in India, has practically nothing to do with causes of a political nature. It is true that the present political movement has very seriously crippled British trade in India To an examination of this question we shall return later on What it is intended here to emphasise is that Britain's Imperialistic hold over India is not in the least helping her to maintain her predominant position in India's foreign trade: and that inspite of her political dominion over India causes of a more or less permanent nature have come into operation which threaten British trade in India. True statesmanship on Britain's part lies in allowing India real freedom so that a free and contented India will be her best customer in articles which this country cannot manufacture herself.

POOL EVERY OUNCE OF ENERGY.

:0:

The Way To Achieve Success.

TRIBUTES TO BOMBAYITES

A crowded meeting of the workers was held in the maidan at Ghorapdeo on Saturday night to give reception to Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Mr. G. K. Patil who were recently released from jail. Various "Prabhat Feries" which were proceeding to the Maidan carrying national flags and singing songs were stopped on the way by police who snatched away the flags and allowed the "Feris" to proceed. On behalf of the Lokamanya Tilak Utsave Mandal the guests were garlanded.

BOMBAYITES CONGRATULATED

Mr. Patil said repression that was going on everywhere in India, he observed that repression was the barometer that recorded the success of their movement. Eight months back Government began by ignoring the movement for a while. That policy having failed they proceeded to condemn it as ruthlessly as they could. After a series of blunders Government were now slowly realising that repression had strengthened the movement as nothing else could possibly have done. This belated realisation had driven them to much more repressive measures, and this accounted for the indiscriminate lathi charges and other excesses. The psychological moment had now arrived in the conduct of the agitation when they must pool every ounce of their energy together and match it against the forces of repression. That they were bound to win within the next few months, he had not a shadow of doubt.

TAKE TO SWADESHI.

Dr. Savarkar exhorted the workers to boycott everything British and take religiously to Swadeshi.

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ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

To Be Held At Jalgaon From Dec. 14 To 24.

As the opening date of the exhibition is approaching the work of the exhibition is progressing rapidly. The management is doing its best to make the exhibition fully educative and informative in every respect. With a view to encourage Swadeshi statistical charts with full information, pictures of various kinds and cartoons will also be exhibited.

Sjt. Vithaldas Jerajani of the Bombay Khadi Bhandar was here on the 24th November to see all the managements personally. As the management have decided to allow only pure khaddar from textiles in the exhibition they are sure to get full co-operation from the A. I. Spinners' Association for the exhibition.

Khadi centres in the Punjab, Rajputana, U. P., and Madras will be sending their special exhibits and bring their stock for sale in the exhibition. The public will get khaddar of all sorts at cheap rates. A good number of stalls of Swadeshi goods are also to be opened.

Constable Pulls Up Mr. Thomas

:0:

Mr. J. A. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions, was pulled up by a policeman, who did not recognise him, while trying to cross Whitehall after the Royal opening of Parliament.

The Guardsmen who had been lining Whitehall were being marched into position for the return to Wellington Barracks, when Mr. Thomas came from the Downing Street side of the pavement and broke through the crowd into the roadway.

While hurrying past the Ministry of Health towards the Commons a policeman hurried after him gripped him by the shoulders and wheeled him round.

When the policeman discovered that the man he had held up was one of His Majesty's principal Ministers he profusely apologised and allowed Mr. Thomas to continue his walk.

RUBGY.—The Prince of Wales has accepted invitation extended through the Brazilian Ambassador in London by the provisional Government of Brazil to visit Brazil on his return journey from the Argentine next spring.—British Official Wireless.

NOTICES SERVED ON LAHORE POLICE OFFICERS.

D. A. V. College Incident And After.

LAORE, Nov. 26.

Notices on behalf of the D. A. V. College Managing Committee and Prof. Sant Ram Sayal, were served by Dr. Moti Sagar, Mr. B. R. Puri, R. B. Badri Das and L. Jaggan Nath, Advocates, on certain police officers on October 27, 1930, in connection with the alleged police raid on the D. A. V. College on the 8th October, 1930. A petition was also addressed under Section 197, Criminal Procedure Code, to His Excellency the Governor, asking his sanction to prosecute those police officers.

PETITION TO GOVERNOR.

The petition under Section 197, Cr. P. C., addressed to the Governor, says:—

1. "That on 8-10-1930, the above named police officers along with several policemen, after beating the Chowkidar, forcibly opened the Court Street gate of the D. A. V. College and committed an act of criminal tresspass in the compound of Principal's bungalow and in the College compound and D. A. V. College class rooms. They entered the D. A. V. College premises and after entering the class-room of Professor S. R. Sayal not only beat his students, but beat the Professor who is a life member of the D. A. V. College Society.

2. "That no picketing was going on at the D. A. V. College gates and classes were being peacefully held inside the College building and Professor Sayal was actually lecturing to his students.

3. "That the act of the police was unlawful aiid illegal and has very greatly shaken the reputation of the College in public esteem, and has caused a prejudice in public mind against the D. A. V. College and not only the person of a life member of the D. A. V. College has been cruelly assaulted, but the sanctity of the leading educational institution has been violated by the above named persons.

4. "That the D. A. V. College Managing Committee has authorised Mr. Dev Raj Sawhney, Advocate, Secretary, D. A. V. College Committee, to lodge a complaint under Section 324, 352, 323/147 and 452, I. P. C., against the culprits, the above named police officers.

5. "That we have been instructed by Mr. Dev Raj Sawhney to humbly pray to Your Excellency to grant sanction for prosecuting the above named police officers under the sections mentioned in para 4 above of the I. P. C., under the provisions of section 197, Cr. P. C.

6. "That the matter is of great public importance and concerns the sanctity of a leading educational institution and in view of the severity of the offence Your Excellency will be pleased to grant the sanction prayed fot at a very early date."

NOTICE TO POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

The following is a copy of the notice, served under Section 42, Police Act, on Mr. Hamilton Harding, District Superintendent Police, Lahore:—

"We have been instructed by Professor S. R. Sayal of the D. A. V. College, Lahore, to give you notice regarding the following claims which we hereby do:—

1. "That Mr.—, Assistant Superintendent Police, Mr.—, European Inspector of Police and Mr.—Sub-Inspector of Police with the help of several policemen entered the class-room of Professor S. R. Sayal on the 8th October, 1930, and assaulted him and beat his with *lathis* and batons.

2. "That the act of these police officers and men was not lawful and Professor Sayal is entitled to claim damages from these persons for assault and battery.

3. "That Professor Sayal claims Rs. 10,000 as damages for battery and assault from the above-named persons jointly and severally as joint tort feasors.

4. "That notice is given as required by Section 42 of the Police Act for this action and after expiry of one month necessary legal proceedings will be taken against the above named persons."

NOTICES TO POLICE OFFICERS.

The following notice was served on Mr.—, European Inspector of Police, Mr.—, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Mr.—, Sub-Inspector of Police, individually under Section 80, C. P. C.:—

"We have been instructed by Professor S. R. Sayal of the D. A. V. College, Lahore, to serve you with a notice under Section 80, C. P. C., regarding the following matters which we hereby do:—

1. "That on 8-10-1930, you assaluted and beat Professor Sayal, while he was lecturing to his students inside his room in the D. A. V. College, Lahore.

2. "That your act was unlawful and unauthorised.

3. "That Professor Sayal got several injuries on his person, of which a complete report has been kept and he was examined by competent medical men.

4. "That for about 5 days he remained in bed owing to pain and swelling on his body and was under medical treatment.

5. "That for assault and battery and for bodily suffering and mental pain and anxiety and loss of honour and reputation as a Professor, and for medical fees etc., plaintiff claims Rs. 10,000 damages from you.

Please take notice that if this claim is not settled within two months of the date of service on you, a suit will be filed in the Civil Courts of Lahore for the relief above stated and you will be responsible for all costs of the plaintiff.

NOTICES ON BEHALF OF COLLEGE.

A notice on behalf of Mr. Dev Raj Sawhney, Secretary, D. A. V. College Managing Committee, was served under Section 42 Police Act, on the District Superintendent of Police, in which it was stated that the action of certain police officers in entering the College with some policemen and beating Prof. Sayal and a Chowkidar was unlawful and constitutes in law an offence under sections 452, 323, 324 and 352, I. P. C. and 147 I. P. C.

It was also stated that the Committee would lodge criminal complaint under the sections above stated against the persons concerned and that it would also claim damages to the extent of Rs. 5,100 on the ground of their being joint tort feasers.

Notices on behalf of Mr. Dev Raj Sawhney, Secretary, the D. A. V. College Managing Committee, Lahore, were also individually served under Section 80, C. P. C., on some police officers, who were alleged to have entered the D. A. V. College and beaten Prof. Sayal, claiming damages to the extent of Rs. 5,100 and stating that legal action will be taken if the claim were not settled within two months.—The "Tribune".

INSPECTION OF TRAINING-SHIP "DUFFERIN."

:0:

Governing Body Satisfied With Progress Of Work.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

The report is published of the inspection of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" by the governing body of the ship which consisted of Sir Leslie Hudson (Chairman), Capt. E. H. Dauglish, Maulvi Abdul Kasem (M. L. C.), Walchand Hirchand, Syed Munawar (M. L. C.), M. A. Master, K. P. V. S. Muhamed Meera, Ravattur. The governing body inspected the training ship on the 14th Oct. and found that there were 66 cadets in training. The health of the cadets was good. There was one cadet in the hospital ashore, having been operated for hernia.

The shade decks construction were inspected by the governing body who held that the work was proceeding in a satisfactory manner. The new workshop and smithy was inspected and considered satisfactory. The governing body also inspected the upper and main decks and sections needing repairs were pointed out by the officiating Captain and Superintendent. The ship was in a clean and hygienic condition. The general condition of the ship showed great credit on the executive and the personnel generally.

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FRESH BAN ON RANPUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

:o:

Why This Hush-Hush Attitude ?

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

It will be recalled that the Gujarat Prantik Samittee received information from various quarters of alleged police high-handedness at Ranpur and so it appointed an Inquiry Committee under Mr. Mavlankar's chairmanship to inquire into the allegations. Mr. Taylor, I.C.S., District Magistrate and Collector of Ahmedabad, issued a prohibitory order under Section 144, Cr. Pro. Code, and restrained the Committee from proceeding with the inquiry saying that it would cause "annoyance" to the police official concerned. The Committee disobeys the ban and was convicted and sentenced and so another Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Dinkarrao was appointed which also met with the same fate.

A third Committee was appointed, but before it could meet there was a reference before the High Court about the validity of the convictions of the first two Committees, and another similar Committee was also appointed by the Ahmedabad Bar Association under the chairmanship of Mr. Mulchand Asharam, the brother of the late Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah.

HIGH COURT RULING.

The convictions of the first two Committees were quashed by the High Court and the third Committee was requested by the District Superintendent of Police not to proceed with the inquiry assuring them that he would deal with the matter and if that did not satisfy them they might proceed with their work at a later stage. Believing his word the Committee did not proceed with its work. During this time the Bar Association Committee urged the District Magistrate to rescind his order and the latter postponed his decision for a long time and when the period automatically expired he passed an order on the Committee's application that his order had already expired It was understood from this that the Committee was free to proceed with the work.

COLLECTOR'S LETTER.

When the Committee fixed its date it received a letter from Mr. Taylor whereupon the Committee resolved to take the evidence of Mr. Kakalbhai Kothari alone on that day and adjourned till the 24th requesting the District Magistrate to inform the Committee of the decision of the District Superintendent of the Police whereupon the Committee would decide whether it should then proceed with the work or not.

MAGISTRATE'S PROHIBITORY ORDER.

Instead of dealing with the matter departmentally and informing the Committee before the 24th, as was requested, the District Magistrate again issued a prohibitory order under Section 144, Cr. Pro. Code, restraining the Committee not to proceed with the inquiries in any part of the Ahmedabad District saying that it would cause annoyance to the Sub-Inspector of Police against whom allegations had been made and would lead to breach of public tranquility.

It is very likely that the Committee will decide to move the High Court to exercise its revisional powers and set aside the order.

It must be remembered that the Ranpur Inquiry is being postponed by the authorities for the last three months, while public opinion is growing stronger and stronger day by day that there should be a searching inquiry.

DR. TAGORE ON THE R. T. C.

Mahatma's Refusal To Co-operate.

The following letters appears in the "Spectator" of Nov. 15:—

Sir,—I have often been asked to give my opinion about Mahatma Gandhi's rejection of the invitation to the Round Table Conference because his terms were found impossible to be at once accepted by the British Government. I am not competent to discuss this question from a narrowly political point of view, though I am sure it has another perspective of meaning which needs serious consideration.

Though the blinding mist of the past the time is struggling to appear when people's destinies are no longer to be moulded and modelled by the politicians who are the modern medicine men of diplomacy. The collaboration of the world mind is daily acquiring a supreme value for all important national problems and the centre of gravity is shifting itself from the exclusive conference of national interest to the conference of moral judgment of all nations. Every day the idea is growing clearer in our minds that the affairs which once were jealously considered as special to one's own country do concern all humanity when they comprehend moral issues. The potent force of public opinion has already extended its field of activity across all political barbed wire fences of individual countries, and the human world is rapidly developing its universal organs of voice and sense of hearing to a very high degree of sensitiveness.

This has generated a power which national organizations of all free countries are busily exploiting for their own interest with the help of a large expenditure and often of unscrupulous means and messengers. We have seen how in the late War, while the manufacture of the poison gas which has its range of mischief only within the battlefield was not neglected, dissemination of poisonous slanders was also carried on far and wide with lavish extravagance. The instruments of propaganda have become to-day a permanent political necessity, not only for informing the world of facts, but also deluding it; and insinuations against their rivals and victims are sown broadcast by Governments through the agencies that seem inoffensive and camouflage that has the appearance of moderation and fairness.

But all this has a great meaning proving that our history has come to a stage when moral force has to be acknowledged even by politics and be captured at any cost, even at the cost of truth. This fact is all the more remarkable because the efficiency of the physical and material power has, in this present scientific age, attained a degree of virulent perfection never before achieved. And yet this power hesitates to-day to assert its unashamed supremacy except in rare cases of short-sighted stupidity and fanatical barbarism. The necessity to give a dog a bad name and ther to hang it certainly proves a higher moral spirit than the defiant spirit that allows a dog to be hanged without the accompaniment of a libellous justification.

WORLD SOUL FORCE.

The invitation to a Round Table Conference accorded to the representatives of a people who can with perfect impunity be throttled into silence or trampled into a pulp, is in itself a sign of the time undreamt of even half a century ago. Mahatma Gandhi may not believe in the success of its obvious purpose, but he must acknowledge that it represents the same moral principle which he himself invokes on behalf of his countrymen in their endeavour after self-government. The real importance of this Conference is not in the opportunity it may offer of a cooperation with the British politicians, but with the soul force of the whole world. We must know that this Conference is going to hold its sittings before the world-tribunal whose approbatiofi it is eager to win.

When the continents began to be formed on the geography of the earth the amount of the land was insignificant, as it were contemptuously tolerated by the all-prevading reign of the sea which kicked it and lashed it and nearly smothered it under an engulfing protection. But those very uncertain points of concession, scarcely solid, were significant of a fruitful future. We human beings have the cause to be thankful for that precarious geological small favour, surrounded by unfathomable restrictions. And to-day, when on the one hand the police batons are bloodily busy cracking our unresisting heads and admiringly defended by authorities, majestically aloof from the tragic scene, a beckoning gesture from the other shore has reached the disarmed multitude of India, denuded of educational facilities, in the shape of an invitation to a Conference. I do not know if it is too small or ineffectual, but there is no doubt that it is a moral gesture, the gesture inspired not merely by the political necessity but the necessity of a world sanction. And I believe that it would have been worthy of Mahatma Gandhi if he could have accepted unhesitatingly the seat offered to him, even though the conditions were not fully acceptable to himself. To come there without any absolute assurance of political success would all the more enhance the significance of his moral mission. God's great boons come humbly through small openings, and we on our part should be humble when we hail them, trust them, and by our own merit make them bear the best fruits. The gifts that have any real value claim for their perfection our own faith and sacrifice.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

This present age waits for a new and a noble technique for all reparations of national maladjustments. Mahatma Gandhi is the one man in the present age who has preached it and shaped it through his movement of non-violent resistance in South Africa and India. And now he has had the opportunity to introduce the moral spirit of that movement into a Conference which only he has made compellingly possible, and which only he could have used as a platform wherefrom to send his voice to all those all over the world who truly represent the future history of man, a history that has to be built upon the foundation of numerous immediate failures and futile sufferings. Any such Conference can never be from the beginning a ready-made apparatus into whose rigid narrowness one must squeeze and torture oneself for accommodation. It waits for a man off genius, as he surely is, to turn it into an instrument for giving expression to the spirit of the age in the field of political intercommunication. I feel sad that such an opportunity has been lost for the moment, for India and for all the world. For to-day is the age of co-operation in all departments of life, including politics, the age of the creation of the continent in which all the human islands are to merge their isolation for a grand festival of civilization.

But here my pen stops, for I have suffered, and my suffering has been too cruel and too recent for me to leave it aside and think of a millennium that is still remote. I have known what has been done in Dacca, and from the light of that I can read the story of the Peshawar tragedy.

These people, the rulers of the world, are afraid of the judgment of their own peers, but are not afraid of the suffering caused by themselves. The time made safe for the weak will be slow in its journey through a long moral path which is still in the making. In the meanwhile the mothers' tears are flowing in our neighbourhood, and the wretched dumbness of the desolated homes is a burden we find difficult to remove from our hearts. There are wounds that cry for the immediate healin of their pain, and I am silenced by my own shame as I try to talk of an age when the tedious ceremony of exorcism is completed by which the devil is made to slink away for his own safety and self-interest. Those of our brothers who have suffered, till their hearts are ready to break, cry to me angrily: "Stop this discussion about the future. it is natural and therefore healthy for us to struggly throuh the process of the suffering which we have undertaken on our own soil, and instead of appealing to the world to take our side, let us, unarmed and resourceless, stand up and defy the mighty power and say: "We fear thee not. We do need redress of our wrongs, but we need even more our self-respect which nobody outside our own selves can restore to us."

I do not know how to answer him, and say to myself: 'Possibly they are wiser with the natural wisdom of the sufferer."

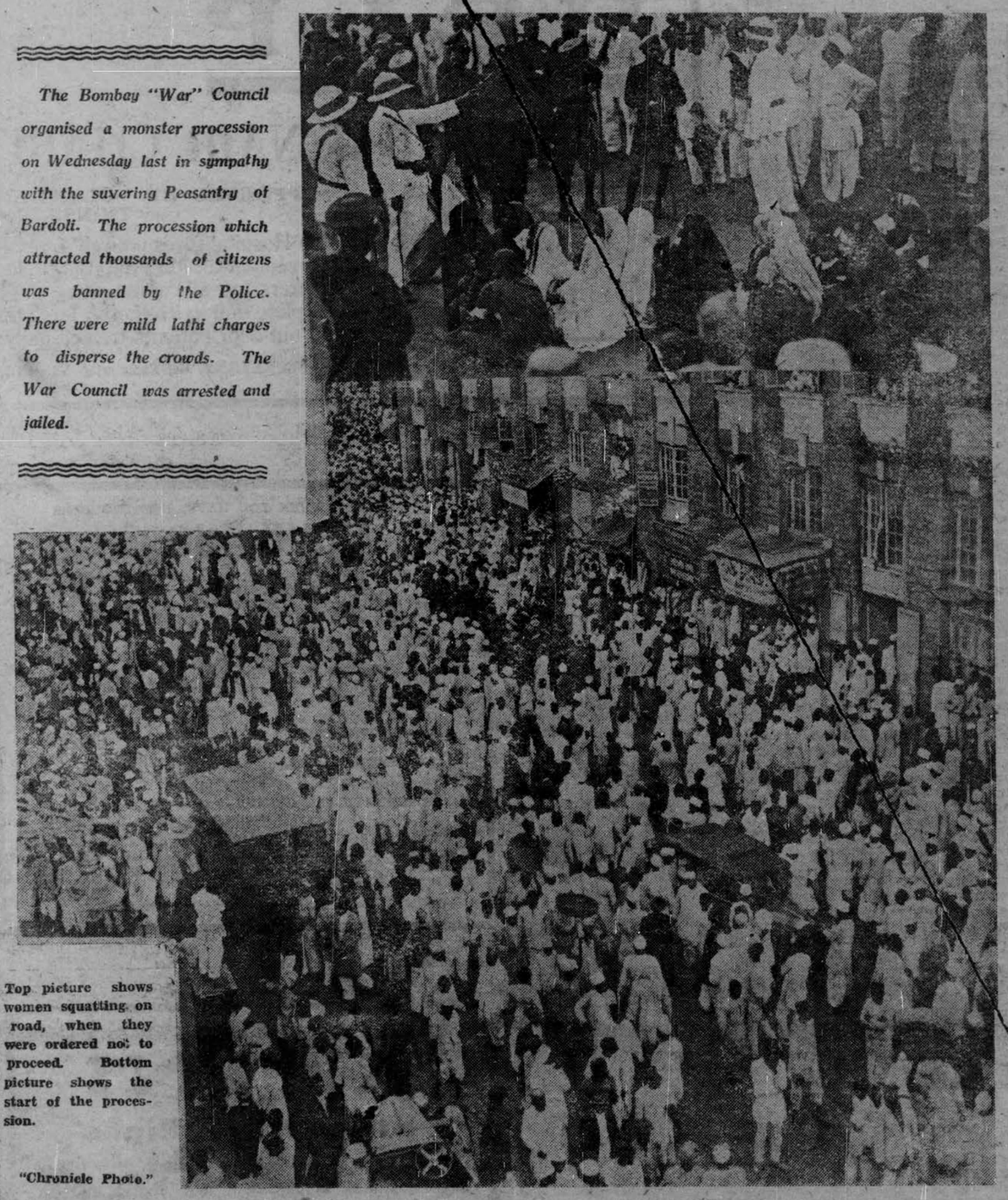
A GREAT PERSONALITY.

It was the great personality of Mahatma Gandhi which inspired this courage, under persecutions frankly brutal or cowardly insidious, into the heart of the dumb multitude of India, suffering for ages from the diffidence of their own human power. I myself have too often doubted the possibility of such a sudden quickening of life in a country whose mind has remained parched under a long drought of education. But a miracle has happened through the magical touch of Mahatma's own indomitable spirit and his courageous faith in human nature. And after this experience of mine I hesitate to doubt his wisdom when he holds himself aloof from the invitation that seems to offer the opportunity for at least the beginning of an endeavour which through the usual path of diplomacy, with its torturous bends and sudden pitfalls of reactions, may at last lead us to our goal. Let me believe in his firmness of attitude and not in my doubts.—I am, Sir etc.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Bombay Celebrates Bardoli Day.

The Bombay "War" Council organised a monster procession on Wednesday last in sympathy with the suvering Peasantry of Bardoli. The procession which attracted thousands of citizens was banned by the Police. There were mild lathi charges to disperse the crowds. The War Council was arrested and jailed.



Top picture shows women squatting on road, when they were ordered not to proceed. Bottom picture shows the start of the procession.

"Chronicle Photo."

MacDonald—The Principal showman at St. James Palace.

21ST ALL INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

:o:

Kaviraj Gananathsen Of Calcutta To Preside.

At a meeting of the Working Committee for the ensuing All-India Ayurvedic Conference in Mysore Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj, Gananathsen, was elected President, and Vaidyabhusan Diswekar, was elected to open the Exhibition.

It was decided to have discussion in two sections:—(1) Drayya Sambhasha Parishat, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mushtar, M.A., M.D., of Haffkin Institute, Bombay, and (2) Chikitsa Sambhasha Parishat. Two medals for each section, for the best papers in each, are offered by the Reception Committee, while Bhishagratna P. Venkatachala Pandit offered a prze of Rs. 100 for an essay of high merit on Tridosha Theory.

It was also resolved to give free stalls to exhibitors on application for the same before the 10th December with a reservation fee of rupee one. Also a Special Section was to be opened by the Reception Committee for drugs and medicines sent with detailed information about habitat, Properties and Preparation.

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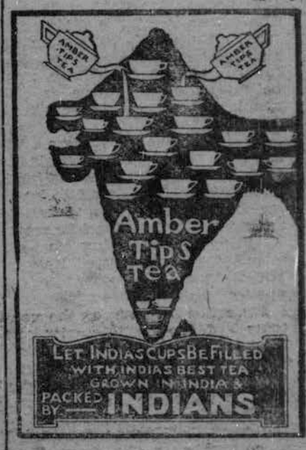

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...GRA HILLS ON FOOT.

...oe-Trotter's Experiences.

...hills in the rainy ... quite pleasurable, ...airly eventful. As I ...d from Pathankote to ...a it threatened to rain every ...ment. The Kangra Valley Railway line and the motor road run parallel to each other for a few miles. As the lorry approaches the hillocks, the even land becomes undulated. The ascent is marredly perceptible near Nurpur, the only important place between Pathanvot and management of the North West-Kangra. Thanks to the faulty ern Railway, I keenly felt the contrast between the journey by railway and the journey by lorry. The motionless fan in the compartment, I occupied, was not repaired in spite of my repeated requests to the guard and I had to content myself with the whiffs of air I got through the windows. But in the lorry I received a regular current of breeze, and it swept away the nasty memory of the previous night in no time. It created in me a feeling of generosity and joy. I could forgive the world for all its sins. As the lorry spun along, I managed to catch a glimpse of the old fort lying in ruins. A whole flock of hens, grightened by the shriek of the engine ran cackling towards the massive tumble-down walls to take shelter under them. They could hardly afford any protection to soldiers now. I was surprised at the obeisance, which the driver paid to a perfectly inconspicuous-looking person and learnt on enquiry that he was the Raja of Nurpur. The prince wearing a plain shirt, with an umbrella swung on his right shoulder was wabbling towards his palace, which must be as unlike a palace as his simple appearance was unlike a prince.

When I reached Kangra the monsoon burst. I had originally planned to proceed to Baijnath direct and had no mind to break my journey here. So I had to put up in the Amritsari Dharamshala before hunting up an esteemed old resident of Kangra. The Dharamshala belongs to the species, which go on for ever. I swallowed a part of the contents of the tiffin-carrier and leaving the cook to his devices sallied forth along with my wife for a stroll. It took us only a few hours to see all that was worth seeing in the vicinity of the town. Kangra is a town of springs. In the heart of it there is congestion, but on its skirts there is abundant freshness. Manikanar Kund is fascinating. In a secluded place amongst wild surrounding is seen a small pond brimming over with exceedingly clear water, which is perpetually oozing out from its bed. Innumerable pearl-like bubbles appear on the surface continuously and break. A dip in this beautiful pond makes one shiver from head to foot. I was delighted to see tinted fishes darting forth, like coloured flames. I am told that there are more than a dozen Kunds of Kangra and every one of them is invested with sacredness.

"PET-KE-WASTE."

The little gods that reside there ungrudgingly co-operate with the Pujaris in thier business, which chiefly consists in fleecing the credulous pilgrims of a part of their savings. The Pujari of Radha Kund, imagining that I was also one of the common pack of gulls pestered me with uncanny incantations and explanations about the spiritual benefit I had derived from my visit to the hallowed place, keeping all the time his covetous eyes on my poor pocket. I told him with unwelcome frankness that I had a heathenist outlook and that I would have never visited the Kund if I had been warned earlier that it would lead to my installation on one of the thrones in Heaven. The priest at once stopped humbugging me and after regaling me with a few quotations from an English Primer, so that I might be convinced of his talents, he proceeded to confess that it was all "pet-ke-waste." I told him the method he adopted to solve the bread problem was questionable and dismissed him with a four-anna-bit. The Kund would have been the last place for me to part with even this paltry sum had the pujari not succeeded in moving me to compassion by his reference to his miseries which had commenced with the terrible earthquake of 1905. His whole family was wiped out. The traces of the havoc caused by God's scourge are still visible. There are still dilapidated houses which tell the sad tale eloquently. When I asked a Kangra lawyer, with whom I had made friends in a lorry, as to why there was such a dearth of decent houses at Kangra, he told me that the people had no courage to raise fine structures in the face of the eternal seismic danger. I recalled that this Kangra disaster constituted a landmark in the history of Lala Lajpat Rai's vigorous life. He was a moving spirit behind the relief work started by the public. He gave succour to the motherless chidren and allayed the sufferings of the childless mothers. I had a vague idea of the calamity when I saw near Surya Kund a ponderous temple with its foundations utterly shaken. It was reclining on one side. A strong wind would any day, raze it to the ground. It is said that some of the old springs were destroyed and a few new ones were created. Perhaps there is no bigger waterfall in the whole district than Achra Kund. Down comes a large volume of water from a height of several feet and the sprays strike the people standing at a respectable distance from the Kund. You can feel the moisture in the atmosphere. Owing to the terrible impact of the stream of water on it, the huge piece of rock there is worn out. They must be brave folks indeed who bathe here. Quite a lot of them do.

A NEGLECTED INDUSTRY.

I had made up my mind not to go on a fool's errand to the dreary hill tops where the four goddesses, whose names appeared to me to be as unlikeable as their abodes resided. But to go away without visiting the Fort in old Kangra would be, I was told by a gentleman interested in Archeology unpardonable mistake. So I decided not to give my limbs the rest they deserved and walked to Kangra that very evening. My wife realised after a few minutes' walk that she was having her first hard lesson in pedestrianism in the hills. There is a long regular flight of steps from the Dharamsala right upto the Mission and then the road goes downward meandering through the bazar. I found the gate of the fort closed and disappointment staring me in the face. My wife more enthusiastic about the finely wrought arrangements, which form a speciality of Old Kangra than the bleak rocks started on her quest. We learnt that only European visitors appreciated the art and that owing to the lack of indigenous patronage, it was perishing rapidly. All that we could see, after an arduous search, was a marvellous pattern of brooch. My only objection to it was that it represented the figure of an elephant—rather a cumbersome thing to be placed on the shoulders of a fragile girl.

BUGS AND MOSQUITOS.

Dharamshala was included in my tour programme on the insistence of my Kangra friend. I was not willing on any acount to prolong my sojourn at Kangra after the bitter experience I had on the very first night. From above there was a savage attack of mosquitoes and from below there was a still more savage attack of bugs. I had to spend the major portion of the night out of the cot sprawling on my trunks which I put together and covered with all the available blankets. Dharamshala is at a distance of eleven miles from Kangra. For the first five miles the road is almost straight and even. The curves are remarkably few. And then the ascent begins. I had to experience the thrill of transhipment. There were stupendous pieces of rock and smaller ones embedded in the heap of mud blocking the way. Any one of them could trip up an unwary person.

It was all the time raining and when I arrived at Dharamshala the downpour was so intense that I was hardly in the happy traveller's mood. I understand that as far as the rainfall goes Dharamshala is second only to Chiranpunji. There was only one room vacant in the big District Board rest house and even this was not habitable. The soot had made the walls look dismal and plenty of hog-wash was lying on he floor. The Jamadar was busy burning incense at the altar of great God Shiva shut in his room, leaving the Rest House to take care of itself. Happily he was courteous as pious and agreed to keep my luggage with him for the time being. Standing on the road-side, I was discussing the advisability of an immediate retreat with my wife when Mr. Mansa Ram appeared with another gentleman, who proved to be an angel to us in our present distress.

PANORAMA OF THE DAL LAKE.

Mr. Harish Chandra invited me to accept his hospitality on the ground that he was an old correspondent of the "Tribune' and I was a member of its Editorial staff. Our relationship revealed in these piquant circumstances, had for me a special zest attached to it. I thankfully accepted his offer and took a lorry to Katwali Bazaar with the avowed intention of marching upto Upper Dharamshala on foot. In the way I was joined by a band of devil-may-care sort of people hailing from Lahore and other towns of the Punjab. It was a motley crowd of merry makers consisting of a doctor, a teacher, a contractor, an insurance agent, and a lady, that is my wife. A bargain having been struck with the lorrywala we drove to Upper Dharamshala, instead of clambering up. We left the lorry at MacLeod Ganj and wended our way towards Bhagsunath. We reached the temple after wading through a stream and saw a wonderful sight. There were three big lion's heads carved out of stone and water was gushing forth from them with great impetuosity. It was bluish and very cold. It flowed into an open tank and from there into another sheltered tank and then disappeared in the vast opening below rushing and roaring. I denied myself the pleasure of having a look at the deity for I was not in a mood to shake off my shoes. From here we marched to the State Quarry. But for an intervening river which we could not ford inspite of our repeated efforts, we would have easily reached the mine. We could however plainly see the tremendous layers of slate and the workers busy cutting them into regular pieces in their nest-like hovels. We had grown awfully hungry. But on our return to MacLeod Ganj we discovered that only wet biscuits were procurable. We could not get even wishy-washyy tea. In the main bazar of Upper Dharamshala we were lucky enough to get a few cups of milk and a number of cakes. The path leading to the Dal lake is very steep and trying. We struggled up and felt amply compensated when we espied a fairly large expanse of water extending before us. The lake is on the top of a hill and its beauty is considerably heightened by the row of trees surrounding it. The march downward was sickening. But Dr. Kashyap enlivened the dull moments with his jokes and Masterji with his gambols. When I returned to my host's house, my whole body was aching. We found that we were lodged in a well furnished room and provided with all that we needed; we forgot the day's toil and remembered only its joys. The next day our host took us in a car to MacLeod Ganj, whence we went to Dharamshala on foot. At places the path is so narrow that if one skids even slightly, he cannot escape death. The rains had made it slimy and those who trod it ran a terrible risk. We walked two miles up hill to see a tableland dotted with a number of Missionaries' bungalows. At a distance of about six miles from this place lay a glacier in the Ilaqa, which we would surely have gone to see, if we were accompanied by two or three persons more. In that case, the enterprise would not have been so much fraught with dangers. We trudged back disappointed, for we had hoped to see a better sight. I saw clearly the epmty barracks of the Gurkha soldiers sent down to assist the Government in coping with the political situation, as I drove past Upper Dharamshala and my mind travelled over the events happening on the plains.

(To be continued.)

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SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Nov. 29.
Barpeta, Partridge, Busreh.
Varela, Ramsay, Busreh.
Vita, Betaugh, Karachi.
Nizam, Palmer, Java.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Nov. 30.
Linnea, Evans, Abadan.
C/Christchurch, Jones, Calcutta.
City of York, McArther, Karachi.
Garmula, Mann, Rangoon.
Chinkoa, Stockwell, London.

S.S. Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Barpeta" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Varela" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 345 passengers.

S.S. Nawab:—The T M Coy's steamer "Nawab," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer "Vita" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. C/Christchurch:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer City of Christchurch sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. C/York:—The K N Coy's steamer City of York, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Garmula:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Garmula," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Chinkoa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Chinkoa, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo.

SATURDAY, November 29.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

2 Mantua, London, 29-11, M M and Co.
3 Kondekerk, Karachi, 26-11 E D Sassoon and Co.
4 Arabia, Karachi, 29-11 L T and M G.
5 Hilda, Trieste, 27-11 L T and M I.
7 City of York, Karachi, 29-11 K N and Co.
8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 29-11, N Y Kaisha.
9 Shunko Maru, Karachi, 27-11 O. S Kaisha.
11 Domala, Karachi, 27-11 M M and Co.
12 Binfield, Karachi, 27-11, M M and Co.
13 Chinkoa, London, N F, M M and Co.
13 Dumana, London, N F, M M and Co.
14 Sumatra, Colombo, 26-11, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Karoa, Durban, 3-12 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

1 Yehime Maru, N F N F H. Premji.
3 Baroda P. Gulf, 27-11 M M and Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 28-11 M M and Co.
5 Garmula, Rangoon, 29-11 M M and Co.
6 Jehangir, Red Sea Ports, 26-11 T M and Co.
8 Fukko Maru N F N F Turner Morrison and Co.
12/13 Narinaa, Calcutta, 29-11 M M and Co.
14 Ahmdi, Karachi, 27-11, S Hassum and Co.
16 Laxmi Aleppy 26-11, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

—:o:—

A Oosteappelle, Malabar Coast, 27-11 M S N Co.
B Hubro, Calcutta, 28-11, S S N Co.
R Indira, Malabar Coast, 30-11, New Bombay Steamships.
K Parvati, Karachi, 26-11, B S N Co.
L Kalavati, N F, N F, B S N Co.
M Irrawadi, Veraval, 26-11 B S N Co.
K Jalavihar, N F, N F, Scindia S. N. Co.
Q Skuld, Bangkok 27-11, F F C Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

—:o:—

FROM LONDON
Maloja, 5-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind. 12-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana, 26-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Comorin, 19-12-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Hattimura, 9-12-30 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Circassia, 20-12?30, G T Co.
Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
Clan Kenneth, 3-12-30, J F Co.
Tarantia 4-12-30, G T Co.
City of Marseilles, 6-12-30, K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Simia, 27-11-30 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 25-11-20 L. Edward Ltd.
Trautenfels, 3-12-30 L Edwards Ltd.
Wardenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.
Potter 19-11-30 L Edward Ltd

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk, 7-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk, 28-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama 26-11-30, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK,
City of Christchurch. 27-11-30, F. F Campbell and Co.
City of Hongkong, 26-12-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Potter 7-12-30, L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Iho Maru, 30-11 N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 10-12 N Y Kaisha.
Tshurushima Maru, 18-12, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 9-12, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 30-11 P and O. Co.
Rawalpindi, 19-12, P and O Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.
Mantua, 29-11-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa 30-11-30 M M and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Hilda N F L G C.

FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 1-12-30, Italiana.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, NF, M M and Co.
Varsova, 28-11-30 M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfels NF., L Edward Ltd.

FOR KARACHI.
City of York 29-11-30 K N Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, 3-12-30 M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Tottori Maru 29-11-30 N.F. Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, N F M M and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou N.F., T M and Co.

FOR ADEN.
Dara N.F., T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Hubro, NF, S S N Co.
Nizam, NF, T M and Co.
Naringa, N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON
Mantua, 5434, Jack, P and O S N. Co.
Macedonia, 11,120, Dickinsen, P. and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa, 3329, Lamb M H and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Arabia 4,499 Stagnero, M Italiana.
Fusijama, 4,155 Grodressi M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tottori Maru, 5,715 Ddama, N Y Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, 1,877, Eadie, M M and Co.
Varsova, 1957, Rowe M M and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Hilda 2973 Tarabochia, L T Co.

FOR KARACHI.
City of York 5033 McArthur K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfels, 4,195, Metz, L Edward Ltd.

FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, 3,234, Mann M M and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou, 2491, Beattie, T M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, 3603, Fishley, M M and Co.

FOR ADEN.
Dara 3082, Wheeler, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Hubro, 1027, Haagensen, S S N. Co.
Nizam, 3334, Robb, T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
S S Baroda 25-11-30.
S S Laxmi 25-11-30.
S S Binfield 25-11-30.
S S Sumatra 25-11-30.
S S Shunko, 25-11-30.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

For London s.s. "Viceroy of India":—5 bales animal skin, C. G. Merchant; 16 bales animal skin, H. Jeewan; 18 bales animal M. H. Ladha; 19 bales animal skin, M. Sidick and Co.; 20 bales animal skin, H Oosman and Co.; 4,660 cwts. groundnuts, Strauss and Co.; 300 cwts. condiments, Poonjlaji and Co.

For Marseilles:—75 cwts groundnut kernals, S M Rojgor and Co. 1000 cts. groundnut seeds, M. Bhuta and Co.

For Hamburg, s.s. "Litchenfels":—4,000 cwts. groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo.

For Rotterdom: 9000 cwts. groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo.

For Genoa, s.s. "Arabia":—600 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdom, s.s. "Rabenfels":—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 20000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwts. groundnuts, Strauss and Co.; 1000 cwts. groundnut kernal, K M Nathoo.

For Hamburg:—5,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Strauss and Co.; 3000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, C. B. Ambha and Co.; 988 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 30 bales, cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—203 cwts. mustard seed, J. B. Engineany and Co.; 2964 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 63 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Trieste, s.s. "Fusijama":—7,000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros., 110 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Jaffa:—13 bales cotton yarn, C. Pitambar.

For Port Said:—4 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.

For Kobe s.s. "Tottori Maru":—284 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

From Rangoon, s.s. "Hatarana" agents Mint and Co:—2100 bags rice, 440 pieces teak squares, 2172 pieces teak planks, 647 pieces posts, 76863 pieces scantlings, 3864 pieces boards, 598 bars pig lead; 200 drums empty drums.

For Tuticorin:—152 bags sonna leaves, 97 bales cotton yarn, 227 bags tea, 60 bags coir fibre, 121 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—400 bales cotton, 208 bales coir ropes; 100 chests tea.

From Cannanore:—60 bags pepper, 25 bundle sanda' wood.

From Colombo:—17 cases cud nuts.

From Bezoe, s.s. 'Begum' agents T M and Co:—3,963 bags sugar.

From Praboilingo:—24023 bags sugar.

From Sourbaya.—34259 bags sugar, 70 bags coffee 13 bags pepper, 149 drums molasses, 120 drums alcohol.

From Samorang:—5222 bags sugar.

From Batatwa:—2; bags betel nuts.

—:o:—

The Senate of the Calcutta University, at its meeting this evening, passed a resolution protesting against the proposal for the withdrawal of Government grants amounting to Rs. 1,29,000 to differ-Government not to take such a hasty step as suggested in the letter of the Director of Public Instruction colleges and requesting the struction to the University.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, November, 29.
TO-DAY'S CLOSING.

December	10.44
January	10.60
December (New Contract)	10.50
January (New Contract)	10.59
January (New Contract) Closing Range	10.59|60
March (New Contract)	10.83
May (New Contract)	11.10
July (New Contract)	11.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

December	10.50
January	10.58
Middling Spot	10.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 59,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 20,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, November 29.
CLOSING.

November	—
December	5.53
January	5.57
February	5.63
March	5.69
April	5.73
May	5.81
June	5.85
July	5.90
August	5.93
September	5.96
October	6.00
November	6.03
Middling Spot	5.79

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, November 29.
TO-DAY'S SALES.

Sales at Liverpool	3,000 bales
Sales on Speculation	100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100 bales

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, November 29.
TO-DAY'S CLOSING.

Broach, good	Unquoted.
Broach fully good	4.30
Broach fine	4.50
Oomra, good	3.70
Oomra fully good	3.90
Oomra fine	4.10
Bengal good	3.50
Bengal, fully good	3.65
Bengal fine	3.80
Scinde, good	Unquoted
Scinde fully good	3.65
Scinde fine	3.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, November 29.

November	—
December	8.12
January	8.15
March	8.26
May	8.40
July	8.53
September	8.67
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	9.20

LONDON SILVER.
London, November 29.
Silver—Market closed quietly steady.

	To-day's price.
Spot	16-5|16
Forward	16-3|16

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4:5:1-3\|8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, November 29.

	To-day's rate.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 1-5|8 per cent.	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2 per cent.	
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-3|16p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-3|8p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-1|4p.c
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3-3|4p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, November 29.

T. T. London on Berlin	20.36-3|4
T. T. London on Amsterdam	12.06-1|2
T. T. London on Brussels	34.82
T. T. London on Madrid	43.53
T. T. London on Milan	92.75
T. T. London on Berne	25.07
T. T. London on Paris	123.80
T. T. London on Prague	163.72

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, November 29.
To-day's price.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, £5:2:6 Dec|Jan sellers
Castorseed, Bombay, ton, £12:12:6 Nov|Dec sellers
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £11:7:6 Dec|Jan sellers

LINSEED.
London, November 29.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £12:7:6 Nov|Dec nominal
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £11:2:6 Apl|May nominal
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton: £10:17:6 Dec. sellers
Linseed, Bombay, ton. £13:5:0 Nov|Dec nominal

LINSEED OIL.
London, November 29.
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt. 23|3 December Buyers.
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt. 22|3 Jan|Apl paid and sellers.

ASHUTOSH BUILDINGS AFFAIRS.

—:o:—

Amicable Settlement Reached.

GOVERNOR REGRETS POLICE'S LACK OF DISCRIMINATION.

CALCUTTA Nov. 29.

At the University Senate meeting this afternoon, the Vice-Chancellor Lt. Col. Hasan Suhrawardy, made a statement concerning the recent "raid by the Police upon the Ashutosh Buildings and the assault upon several students of the Post Graduates classes." It was announced that as a result of an informal conference between certain members of the Syndicate and the Chancellor. His Excellency had written to Col. Suhrawardy, expressing satisfaction that the efforts at an amicable settlement had succeeded. and that the arrangement between the Police Commissioner and the University Chief, that in future theo police would not enter the University precincts without the sanction of the authorities had been approved. The Governor-in-Council had learned with regret of the injuries received by students and that the police had displayed lack of discrimination in the use of force. Steps, however, were being taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. The statement will be discussed at a later meeting of the Senate.—A. P.

USEFUL TIPS TO MOTORISTS.

A dragging brake increases tyre wear, in addition to cutting down speed and adding to the consumption of petrol and oil. It is not always possible to tell when a brake drags by the performance of the motor. The only method of saving tyres and getting the most out of petrol and oil is to have the brakes properly adjusted from time to time. If the brakes are dragging the drums will be heated. They may become so hot as to set fire to the grease and oil around them.

To preserve the original lustre of chromium-plated and baked enamel parts of a car, polish occasionally with a rag dampened in kerosene or a good grade of oil polish. This applies to headlamps: radiators, fenders, etc.

Spring shackle bolts, when too tight, will cause the car to ride hard. Breakage of a spring at the end is usually caused by too tight a shackle. Breakage at the centre is caused by spring clips not properly tightened to hold the leaves together.

A small quantity of glycerine applied to the windshield with a piece of clean waste will help to keep the glass clean when driving in the rain. The water will not stick to the glass so readily and a clear vision will be obtained, but if too much glycerine is used the effect will be worse than originally.

Excessive use of the "choke" causes fuel waste, fooling, oil dilution, fouled spark plugs and irregular running of the engine.

All accelerator connections leading to the carburator should be kept well lubricated. If allowed to become dry there is a tendency to cause jerky acceleration.

Boycott Of Firm Of A. H. Karim Noor.

The Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association has issued the following circular, dated November, 20th:—

"All members are informed that a general meeting held on Friday has unanimously resolved to stop all sorts of business relations with the firm of Haji Adamji Haji Karim Noor, and any member found violating the said resolution will be dealt with by a Committee appointed for the purpose".

LONDON RUBBER.
London, November 29.
To-day's price.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b, Spot d.4-5\|8 sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, November 29.
To-day's price.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 lb. Cargoes, 25\|6 Nov|Dec quoted.
Barletta Russo, per 61-1\|2 lb. Cargoes, 24\|3 Nov|Dec quoted.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 26\|9 Dec|Jan sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, 26 Dec|Jan sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, November 29.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta.
Nov|Dec, per cwt. 7\|8-1\|4
Jan|Mar, per cwt. 7\|8-1\|4
C and F Bombay, per cwt. 7\|8-1\|2 Nov|Dec.
C and F Karachi, per cwt 7\|8-1\|2 Nov|Dec.

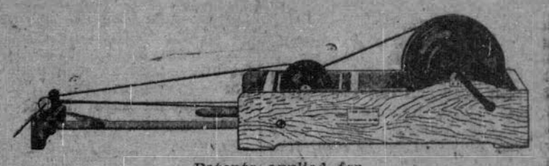
COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, November 29.
To-day's price.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality) Spot 7-1\|2.

USE
KATNI
Stoneware Pipes
and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour.
Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, : : : BOMBAY.

IRVO (Irradiated Vegetable Oil.)
and
NECTOR (Hyphophosphates, etc.,)
Prescribed together act as a perfect, effective
TONIC

AMRUT PHARMACY, LABORATORY, NAGPUR.
Please write a post card, for the pricelist of reliable medicines prepared at the Laboratory according to experienced Doctors formulas, in Nagpur, Central Provinces, INDIA, to....
AMRUT PHARMACY, Chemists, Druggists, Opticians, Sitalbuldi—Nagpur. OR AMRUT PHARMACY, wholesale suppliers of Medicines etc., Princess, Street, Bombay.

JIVAN CHAKRA No. 6



Patents applied for
PRICE Rs. 5-8-0 each.
A Portable Spinning Wheel for Maximum Production.
Sold in Bombay by:—
Khadi Bhandar—Kalbadevi
Navjivan Udyoga Mandir—Kalbadevi.
"Swadeshi"—The Bombay Ladies' Store, Fort.
Mehta Merchant and Co., Girgaum Back Road.
Bharat Takli Mandal—C. P. Tank.
Babulnath Swadeshi Stores—Chawpatty.
UPCOUNTRY STOCKISTS:—
L. V. Govindji and Co., 26, A. Clive Street, Calcutta.
A. K. Rangaswami Ayer, Royapettah, Madras.
Hirji Hensraj, 74, Mogul Street, Rangoon.
Dhunji Javerchand, Chickpet, Bangalore.
V. G. Chimalji, Secunderabad, Deccan.
L. S. Marahte, Akola, Berar.
Amin and Parikh, Jamshedpur.
R. C. Jwalanarasinham, Coconada Jegganaikpur.
Babu Sri Narain Mahata, Muzafarpur.
Khisandas Kimathram, Shikarpur, Sind.
Mahatma Gandhi Khadi Vastralaya, Davangere.
Kanara Musical and General Stores, Sirsi, N. Kanara.
M. Jagathpal, "Aramane", Moodibidri, S. Kanara.
G. A. Pratinidhi—Kolhapur—Camp.
Lakshmi Stores—Tadpatri.
Chaganlal J. Joshi, Nandyal—Kurnool.
A. Venkatachar Peskkar, Hospet, Bellary.
Ram Krishna Shrivestada, Shivgarh, Rae Bareli.
Chokauhalli Krishna Rao, Adoni.
Please enquire also at all Congress Committees.
WANTED AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Sunderdas Saw Mills,
Opp: Reay Road Station, : : : BOMBAY 10.

The South Calcutta Industrial Bank Ltd.
31, Ashutosh Mukherji Road, Calcutta. Tele. Address: "LABOURITES"
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
SPECIAL facilities for fixed deposit, Savings Bank Accounts and Current Accounts etc.
Special Advantages Loan Schemes:—
"THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOAN DEPARTMENT".
Applications are invited from influential and energetic Indians to popularise the distribution of Loans from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 at an interest of 9 per cent P. A. according to the special rules of the department on the following remuneration:—
1. Organisers on Rs. 25 plus Rs. 10 T. A.
2. Supervisors on Rs. 80 plus Rs. 25 T. A.
3. District Superintendents on Rs. 150 plus Rs. 55 T. A.
4. Divisional Superintendent on Rs. 275 plus Rs. 125 T. A.
Also bonus to all classes of employees on approved service. For full particulars please apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

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REGD. NO. B. 1008

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
Is doing all classes of Insurance business
J2

BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1930.

"Making A New Religion In The World."

AMERICAN JOURNALIST'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

Lines Suggested For Accelerating Movement.

"NATIONAL SOLIDARITY YOUR CHIEF WORK."

(From A Correspondent).
BORSAD.

Mr. E. H. James, of the "Boston Evening Transcript" is touring in the Bardoli District. I had a lengthy conversation with him, and I give below my impressions of my talk with him:—

Mahatma Gandhi is the only man in India to bring solidarity, new religion—a world religion.

He is the man who is making a new religion in the whole world, not only in India alone by the starting of the Satyagraha Ashram, at Sabarmati and other institutions on similar lines and aims in India but he is inspiring other countries with a new outlook. This whole movement is going ahead towards the fulfilment of that indirect aim.

He is a great social and political reformer. He is epoch-making in preaching quite a new religion. He preaches non-violence and Satyagraha which is the only means for the Indian to overcome British Imperialism. He is a modern Christ. By this movement the viewpoint of the whole world will be altogether changed, especially with regard to wars and deadly weapons.

He is preaching a new moral Code, a new Gospel and new religion. Simplicity is the beginning of the Freedom that India aspires.

Practical problem to face at present is national solidarity without which Indians cannot do any progress. There are so many castes and religions and so many barriers set against one another that come in your way most. In America we have not to face such difficulties as regards solidarity. It is this feeling (national solidarity), which if you can accomplish by uniting all the people—all castes—the British Government must yield. It is your chief work.

You have to decide whether you want castes, religion or independence? Castes and religious differences should be submerged and the great cry for Independence should be made the only cry.

PEASANTS FIRM

"Your non-payment movement has interested me immensely. Beating and cruel harassing is not legal. Agriculturists are found to be very firm and are losing properties of hundreds and thousands very cheerfully.

Officialdom seems to be trying hard to set Barius against Patidars, and the anti-feeling is so much spread that in Ras and other two or three villages my impression is that some of these Barias are doing their worst to wound the self-respect of the Patidars. The sad part is that your own people do not realise this and help in the disintegrating process. You must always make a plan of going ahead in the movement. Public opinion in the world would get tired of seeing and hearing about the same incidents occurring often and often. So something new should be put forward: If you put your movement always in the front page of the newspapers in the world you are advancing the attention of the whole world.

VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL.

If I be in the place of Vallabhbhai J. Patel, I would not at all be in a hurry to be arrested I should prefer remaining silent and do organising work. Mr. Patel is much more useful outside than inside the jail. He will be much more an effective force in encountering autocratic methods.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PROCESSION.

"Chronicle" Photo.

More than five thousand women of Bombay, clad in white or orange-colured saries took out a procession on Friday to popularise Swadeshi and Khadd ar. Mrs. Jayshri Raiji (sister of Mrs. Hansa Mehta) led the procession.

"A DESTRUCTIVE POLICY."

Boycott Of R. T. C.

CALCUTTA, November 29.

Speaking to-night at the St. Andrews Days dinner, Sir Stanley Jackson who was the principal guest, said that the task of the Government of Bengal during the past year had not been plain sailing. They had had to contend continuously with dirty weather and had rarely been free from anxiety. They had been faced with civil disturbance, with its organised defiance of authority and law and with the recrudescense of terrorism and attempt at armed rebellion. He felt, however, that the Government could claim that they had not hesitated, as indeed they never would, to make full use of the powers they possessed in the face of serious emergency, to maintain law and preserve the peace of this province.

Referring to the depression in the jute trade, His Excellency said that it appeared to the Government highly desirable that every effort should be made to impress upon the cultivator the absolute necessity of reducing his production, at any rate for the next year by a considerable amount.

BOYCOTT OF R. T. C.
A DESTRUCTIVE POLICY.

His Excellency characterised as destructive the policy of those who had declined to assist in the deliberations of the Round Table Conference. It had done great moral harm to the younger generations by encouraging them in the belief that patriotism depended upon the defiance of authority and contempt for law. But there were signs in all parts of India that people were beginning to realise the futility of it.

Sir Stanley Jackson characterised His Excellency the Viceroy as an English gentleman with high ideals and possessed of exceptional qualities which had gained the confidence of all parties and people in India. His departure from this country would be seriously regretted by everyone.

Proposing the toast of the "Viceroy and the land we live in" the Chairman, Col. C. G. Arthur said that to Britons and Indians alike Lord Irwin had devoted five of the best years of his life with singleness of aim and purpose and with but one object, namely to do what he could for the good of India. It was unfortunate that at such a time of world depression the Congress Party should have initiated a wrecking policy.

"INSENSATE" BOYCOTT OF BRITISH PIECE-GOODS.

To their policy of defying salt laws and refusing to pay taxes, they had added the insensate boycott of British piece-goods which had crashed down on the heads of their own countrymen. It should be made clear to those who would stampede the order of progress by actions countrary to right and freedom, that there was in India a strong, representative body of Britons in whose hands was vested the responsibility for enormous monetary commitments and whatever changes might be made in the administration of the country, they would insist that these interests must be satisfied.—A. P.

WORLD'S LARGEST GRAVING DOCK.

To Be Constructed At Southampton.

LONDON, November 29.

The largest graving dock in the world is to be constructed at Southampton by the Southern Railway Company to provide dry docking accommodation for a huge new vessel which the Cunard Company are to construct. It will be 1,200 feet long, 135 feet wide at the entrance, with 45 feet depth. The Government are assisting under the Development Loan Guarantees and Grants Act. The new dock will be the seventh at Southampton, excluding the floating dock.—B. O. W.

INDIANS IN PERSIA.

Interest In National Movement.

BUT—THE CURSE OF APING FOREIGN WAYS.

(From A Correspondent).
ABADAN, Nov. 11.

Almost all the Indian employees of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.; at Abadan, irrespective of caste and creed are very much interested in the National Movement that is carried on in their motherland. There is a regular rush on Thursdays for the Mails to read the latest events and all the details are closely followed week after week. Papers like "The Tribune", "The Chronicle," "The Hindu", "The Week" etc., are well patronised by most of the clerks. This is all very bood; but.....

The above 'but' is one of the biggest 'but' that was ever written in the English language; for all the enthusiasm and the National spirit is extinguished with that 'but'. As evening comes the so-called patriots get thirsty or suffer from indigestion and naturally Dr. Tenent or Dr. Scotch must be sent for. Cases after cases of English whisky and beer is consumed here, and the capacity of some of the stomachs is nothing less than a couple of gallons. Whenever any friend pays a visit, you have to offer him drinks or else you will be known as a person without 'society manners', and as for parties and entertainments, you can get rid of the Devil himself but not the Drinks; for without drinks there is no merriment.

If any starightheaded fellow ever tries to hint the usual reply is "After a day's hard labour one gets thirsty and must have something to keep up" or "I am in a foreign land, as soon as I step in India I'll say good-bye to all drinks."

In clothing the Khaddar is out of the question and the Swadeshi made cloth is too rough or texture is not good. Fine Cashmere suitings from Oxendale and the Barrot shoes make up an up to date polished man, and is known as a man of taste.

POPPY DAY.

To-day is the poppy day and as usual poppies are sold here by European ladies, and the money goes to help the disabled English soldiers who fought in the Great War; but many of us feel that their Comrades in Arms, the Indian Sepoys who fought in France, Africa and Iraq are being forgotten.

MADRAS Nov 29

Squally weather, accompanied by heavy rains and terrific winds, is raging in Madras since yesterday. Many houses have collapsed and trees have been uprooted. There has been a general breakdown in all telegraph wires.

THE COAL CRISIS.

Temporary Agreements Reached.

WORK TO BE RESUMED IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 30.

Mr. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, interviewed by Reuter, said that temporary agreements enabling resumption of work on Monday had been reached in all districts in England.

He was still hopeful that stoppage could be averted in Scotland.—Reuter.

Government's Prompt Action.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

RUGBY.—The Government took prompt action last night, following the unexpected decision reached by majority vote at the Mines Federation Delegate Conference, refusing permission to the districts to accept the spreadover of hours, a further meeting of the Federation is fixed forThursday. The new Coal Act, which comes into operation on Monday, allows spreadover schemes to be operated in the districts, but gives the Miners Federation the power of veto.

Following the government's appeal for a truce, meetings are being arranged in the districts today.—B. O. W.

SCOTTISH COAL-FIELDS CRISIS.

Complete Stoppage Begins.

LONDON, November 29.

The National Union of Scottish Mine Workers has decided on a complete stoppage in Scottish coalfields from to-morrow afternoon. 92,000 men are affected.—Reuter.

"D. O-X" ABLAZE.

Outbreak Put Out After Left Wing Was Gutted.

LONDON, November 29.

Lisbon.—A fire has broken out on board the "O. O. X."

(Later.) The fire on the "D. O. X." has been extinguished. The left wing has been completely destroyed.—Reuter.

KARACHI.—Moulvi Mahomed Sidiq and two other Satyagraha Leaders have been arrested. A procession of about 300 Saytagrahis marching to the Police Commissioner's Court with black flags was made to disperse by police.—A. P.

CLASH OF COLOUR IN S. AFRICA.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S PROTEST.

The Archbishop of Capetown, in a letter to "The Times, referring to General Hertzog's recent speech on native policy, writes:—

"I have read with much interest the speech of the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa on native affairs.

"I entirely agree with all that he says as to the importance of not affecting the goodwill of the European towards the native. But is it not surely of equal importance that the goodwill of the native towards the European should not be alienated? After all, the country, is their country as much as it is certainly that of the European, whether of Dutch of British extraction. I venture to ask this question of the Prime Minister because I know that at the present time the goodwill of the native is being tried to the uttermost in consequence of a policy which tends to repress rather than to uplift.

"To take only two instances, I may mention the Colour Bar Act, which was placed on the Statute-book some two or three years ago, and again the proposal to deprive natives in the Cape Province of their franchise rights, which have been theirs for many years, which were guaranteed to them in the Act of Union, and which they value highly. These are only instances of what seems to be the trend of the European policy in South Africa to-day. It is this which is alienating the goodwill of the native towards the European, and, besides, it is simply playing into the hands of the agitators, of whom there are not a few in the country.

"I cannot but think that the word 'paramount' in the "White Paper on East African affairs, to which the Prime Minister refers is, however well intended, unfortunate. What is required is a policy which will be fair and just to all both European and native. From circumstances they have both to live together, they are dependent upon each other, and the interest of the one is the interest of the other. Every one who knows and lives in South Africa must realize how difficult the position is. The clash of colour meets him at every turn But I do not know that it is the opinion of the better educated of the native people that they are not having a perfectly fair deal and that this is the opinion not of native people only. It is a pity because, for the welfare of the country, the goodwill of the native towards the European is as important as the goodwill of the European towards the native on which the Prime Minister so rightly lays stress."

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

BAN ON RANPUR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

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(From Our Own Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 28.

Fresh prohibitory order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. Code is served this evening on the Ranpur Inquiry Committee, appointed by the Ahmedabad Bar Association, banning any inquiry by the committee for a period of two months in the whole of the Ahmedabad District. It is signed by Mr. Taylor, District Magistrate and Police Sub-Inspectors Messrs. Thakkar and Anklesaria served it on the members.

It will be remembered that such order was served on the committee a couple of days before and the committee changed the place of its sitting from Ahmedabad to Sarkhej, as the first order applied to Ahmedabad city. This led to the fresh order from the District Magistrate.

The Committee will meet tomorrow to determine what steps should be now taken in the matter

A DISCOURTESY.

Mr. Broker, one of the members of the Committee refused to accept the order last time as he was not addressed as either Mr. or Esqr., and so the Dist. Magistrate has this time addressed all the members as Mr.

It is understood from inquiries that as Mr. O'Gorman gave an assurance to the chairman of the Third Ranpur Inquiry Committee, appointed by the Gujarat Prantic Samittee, that he would inquire into the truthfulness of the allegations made against the Police Sub-Inspector, Mr. Shahbuddin Kazi of Ranpur and the Ranpur Police, he has gone to Ranpur and is personally making the inquiries. He is likely to return within a day or two having completed his inquiries.

KARNATAK NOTES.

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Arrests And Convictions.

(From A Correspondent)
DHARWAR, Nov. 29.

Of the 30 undertrials in the Sirsi lock-up, 5 were let off as they had already paid grazing fees due from them. Seven were convicted on the 26th instant. 5 to 3 months rigorous, 1 to 4 months and 1 to 6 months. The last one Sjt. Timmia Hegde was himself a Patel; after resigning, he had all through worked for securing the resignations of others. Eight of the accused were acquitted since they pleaded they had not instigated any one to withhold grazing fees, though they themselves were not willing to pay the same. I am told the official view is that they had through their relatives paid off their dues the day previous.

Sjt. Ramanuja Iyengar, a volunteer on whom notice to quit the Karwar District had been issued long ago was brought to Sirsi under arrest on the 27th instant.

Five volunteers arrested at Muddehital under the Criminal Law Amendment Act have been sentenced to 4 months rigorous imprisonment.

On the 22nd instant Ankola and neighbouring villages carried out mass forest Satyagraha when a number of Government teak and sandal trees were cut. No arrests have been so far made.

LATHI CHARGE ON CROWDS.

—:o:—

Several Persons Injured.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 29.

A clash occurred this afternoon between a large crowd gathered near the City Magistrate's Court to witness volunteers of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha hawking illicit salt there, and the police. Some police officers, it is stated, were pelted with stones, whereupon a lathi charge was ordered to disperse the crowd, as a result of which several persons including the Secretary of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha are reported to have sustained injuries. Three volunteers have been arrested. All is quiet now. —A. P.

CONGRESS FLAGS ON LOCAL SCHOOLS.

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Circular Letters From Director Of P. I. Received.

BENARES, Nov. 29.

It is understood that the authorities of local schools have received circular letters from the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces Government, enquiring whether Congress flags are flying on their buildings. The flags flying over two aided schools were found to have been removed this morning.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S CONVICTION.

—:o:—

Threatened Removal From Board's Membership.

BENARES, Nov. 29.

It is understood that Mr. Vishvanath Singh, Municipal Commissioner, who is undergoing imprisonment in the District Jail, received a letter from the Government enquiring why he should not be removed from membership of the Municipal Board in view of his conviction under Section 117 I.P.C. Mr. Vishvanath Singh, replying, said that he was elected by the people and felt that the Government had no moral right to remove him from membership.—A. P.

A Conviction.

AKOLA, November 28.

Shahir Gopalkrishna Cholkar of Akola has been sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment under I.P.C. 117 read with 26-G. His poem "Ranagarjana" for recital of which he has to go to jail is being widely read.

Dictator Ozerkar is on tour through the Province.

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"DICTATOR" & "SECRETARY" ARRESTED.

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(From A Correspondent.)
CHANDA, November 27.

Sjt. Bawapatel Dixit "Dictator" and Sjt. Marotirao Kannamwar, "Secretary" of the 3rd "War Council" Chanda were arrested last evening at about 6 p.m. It is understood under section 108 and 124. The trial is to take place on the 28th instant. City has observed a complete hartal to-day as a protest against the arrests.

Jailed Volunteer Dies In Hospital.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 29.

Shastigul, a Charsadda volunteer arrested for picketing in Peshawar City, who was undergoingg imprisonment in the Central Jail and was recently admitted to the Lady Reading Hospital Peshawar, has died of pneumonia.

There was no picketing in the city to-day.—A. P.

"Nayak" Editor Arrested.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Mr. Surendranath Singh, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Nayak" vernacular daily has been arrested on the charge of sedition in connection with any article appearing in the paper on November 10.—A. P.

PICKETING AT BHUSAVAL.

—:o:—

BHUSAVAL, November 28.

Mr. Gopal Raoji Gogate, a prominent pleader, has formed a District Congress Committee from 12th instant.

Several attempts were made to induce local merchants to take effective steps in the boycott of foreign cloth. Two merchants namely Rukmichandji and Dhanchandji have sealed all their foreign stock. Agreements regarding no purchase for the coming 6 months were made by others. The Cutchi Memon merchants were adamant and some marwaris followed their example. Most reluctantly peaceful picketing had to be undertaken. It commenced from the 27th.

A lady supervised the pickets and requested the merchants and purchasers to desist from foreign cloth traffic. There naturally was some stir. Many purchasers desisted. Nothing untoward has yet occurred.

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